NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXII. No. 23333. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1940 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

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L. DES COURTILS
Le Directeur Administratif des Services Municipaux.

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It has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Company that the temporary surcharge to be added to the bills of ordinary consumers for consumption periods ending in the month of February, 1940, will remain at 100.62 per cent.

A. KENDAL WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.
January 22, 1940.

10409

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

Settlement Days

Owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays the following alterations have been made in Settlement days:

Business done (both dates inclusive)	*Will be for delivery on:*
January 29 to 31	Wednesday,
February 1 to 3	February 7
February 5 and 6	Thursday,
February 12 to 17	February 22

There will be no settlement on Thursday, February 15, 1940.

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary.
Shanghai, January 22, 1940.

10408

NOTICE

We beg to inform our clients, and dog lovers in general that we have secured the services of a certified dog trainer from Europe. Terms and particulars apply to

THE BLUE CROSS DOG HOSPITAL
170 Edinburgh Road, Tel. 21193.

10286

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo ex ss. CONTE VERDE will be examined by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, on Wednesday, January 24, at 9 a.m. at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf (Shanghai side).

LLOYD TRIESTINO
26 The Bund *Telephone 16885*

10393

THE SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending June 30, 1940, at the rate of Ten Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Members on record on Tuesday, January 30, 1940.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from January 24 to January 30, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, January 16, 1940.

10289

THE SUNGHEI DURI RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending June 30, 1940, at the rate of One Dollar and fifty cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Members on record on Tuesday, January 30, 1940.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from January 24 to January 30, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, January 16, 1940.

10288

SS. YUSANG

Arrived from Tientsin, January 22, 1940

Owing to a fire at Chefoo on January 18, 1940, a GENERAL AVERAGE has been declared.

Consignees are requested to sign Average Agreement and deposit 2% of the arrived value of their cargo.

N. B. Only cargo loaded at Tientsin is required to contribute, cargo loaded at Chefoo not being on board at the time of the fire.

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10412

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To-day's Events

JANUARY

23 A.W.C.: Dr. Gardiner on 'Diet,' 4.45
23 Artist Club, Eastern Theatre, Lt. Op., 'Bruederlein Fein,' Leo Fall, 8
23 For. Y. Lecture: 'Trans-Ocean Air Communication,' by Mr. F. J. Sanger
23 *Catholic diocese of Macao founded (1576)*
23 *China-Italy direct radio service inaugurated (1935)*

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m. Station XMHD: 760 kilo., 395 metres

Coming Events

JANUARY

24 Cathedral School Old Boys' Assn. ann. gen. mtg., 219 Kiukiang Rd., 5.30
24 Sound Films, Catholic Federation, 6
24 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
24 A.D.C. Club Evening, Lyceum, 9.15
25 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
25 Cradle bridge/mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
25 Royal Asiatic Society Annual Meeting
25 For. Y. Debate: 'Pets and Weak Character'
25 Chamber Orchestra, 1939, Third Concert, Eastern Theatre, 8.30
27 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
27 'Countess Maritza,' music by E.Kalman, Russian Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
28 'Countess Maritza,' Lt. Op., Lyc., 8.45
28 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
30 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
30 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Religious Heritage' by Dr. C. B. Day
31 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Light,' Mr. Harold G. B. Perry, 114 Peking Road, 5.30

FEBRUARY

1 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
1 Ballet Russe gala performance of 'Tsar Maiden,' fantastic ballet, Lyc., 9
2 Shanghai Camera Club, Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
2 Grand Soirée, aid St. Tichon's, Arcadia, 9.30
3 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 9
4 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 2 & 9
5 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
10 S.R.U.F.C. Interport Dance, Country C.
20 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
21 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
22 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
23 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time, Lyceum, 9

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10420

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1300

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Names and Numbers of Coastal Steamers
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Shanghai House Flags
Typhoon Indicator

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International Signal Code
Morse and Semaphore Alphabet
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Storm Signal Codes
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1345

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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10389

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The Circulation Department of the *North-China Daily News* offers unique facilities for addressing and mailing trade circulars, etc., to lists of prospective buyers in Shanghai and the Outports.

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For further particulars and details communicate with the *Circulation Department*

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In English (including Sundays) at 12.45 noon and 9 p.m. and in Chinese (except Sundays) at 1.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Oranges:
And the Vitamin Question

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In the correspondence columns of the "Herald" (December 20, 1939) Dr. H. C. Hou supplies some very interesting information in answer to an inquiry regarding the vitamin content of different kinds of oranges. In Dr. Hou's letter there appears to be an error; he specifically marks out one kind of orange that is inferior in vitamin content. That statement I do not question, but I think he is wrong when he calls it the *Hwangyen Mi-chu*, for the reason that there are no oranges on the market with exactly this designation.

There are five different kinds of Hwangyen oranges on the Shanghai market. These are quite distinct from Wenchow oranges.

	Local name in Chinese	*Trade name in Chinese*
1 *Early Orange*	早橙	早橙
2 *Tientaishan Honey Orange*	本地早	天台山蜜橙
3 *Golden Cush Honey Orange*	蜂橙	金蜻蜜橙
4 *"Maen" (Man)*	鰻	橙
5 *Vermilion (or Scarlet) Orange*	硃紅	大紅橙

Number 1 is an early orange, ripening towards the end of October, and is not considered of high quality. In season, large quantities are shipped to Shanghai. It alone answers Dr. Hou's description, "a small, flat orange with a loose skin." Number 5 is a late orange and a good keeper. It is at its best about January and will keep till March. It is not unlike Number 1 in appearance but is of a deep, orange-red colour, hence its name. Numbers 2, 3 and 4 are considered the best and they do not answer to Dr. Hou's description. Number 2, especially, is not a flat orange; it rather tends to be pear-shaped; it has a tight skin. Despite its name, it is not grown anywhere near the Tientai Mountains.

Dr. Hou's statement, as it stands, might create a baseless prejudice in the minds of some. Would he and/or the authorities in the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, kindly tell us which of these five kinds is inferior in Vitamin C? Also, how do the other four kinds measure up in this respect? Expert, scientific information of this kind is along the right lines.

In conclusion, may I state I am not in any way connected with the orange trade.

J. T.

Hwangyen, Jan. 12.

China's Currency:
Clarification Wanted

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A recent telegram from Chungking officially announces the note issue of the four Government banks as a little over $3,000 million, against which there is stated to be held over $1,500 in cash reserves, the rest of the cover being represented by securities.

As the value of the dollar has been the subject of much speculation, both verbally and in the money market, it is important that the above statement should be clarified in the interests of everyone in China. These cash reserves consist of gold, silver and foreign exchange and in arriving at the figure of $1,500 million some rate of exchange must have been adopted.

If clearly cannot be the official rate of US$0.29 for in that case the cash reserves alone would make the dollar worth 14½ cents against the markets' valuation of 8 cents, an evident absurdity. If it is an arbitrary rate then it can be varied indefinitely to conceal the true position no matter how much the reserves dwindle.

An authoritative statement is called for, as without one, the Government's figures are valueless, and can only mislead the public. If it is denied, the inference must be that the Government is unable to frankly acknowledge the true state of affairs.

S. S.

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

Interport Soccer:
Question of Fitness

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I was greatly amused by Soccer Fan's letter re C. McAloon for a trial in the interport game. McAloon is a very good player when fit, but he is not fit nowadays. The greatest of players cannot give of their best if they are not fit. Take the great football tragedy of Johnnie Gilchrist, surely one of the greatest half-backs that ever lived. King of half-backs one year, the next year out of the game owing to being not fit. Another case I have in mind is the one of Benny Lynch, it may be ridiculous to quote it here, but it shows the same point of fitness. Reckoned the greatest flyweight Britain or the world has produced, even greater than Jimmie Wilde, Champion of the world, the one year, out of the game the next. Taking the assertion that the Police are a bad team, why do Ward and Victal shine every week in a bad team?—because they are fitter than McAloon.

I do not think, Soccer Fan, we need a trial to pick Shanghai's best side, for the interport here are 11 fit men: Ward, Campbell, Harrison, McCusker, N. Z. Lee, Ward, Chia, McIarty, Foyn, Suen, Thompson.

Green Bar.

Shanghai, Jan. 19,

Suggestion for Goalie

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Soccer Fan wants to try out Paddy McAloon but I have an even more sensational suggestion. It is to try out the Italian goalie who kept England at bay for the full 90 minutes on the Recs Ground this year.

This man seems willing to face death to defend the Citadel, and that is good enough for a chance with the Possibles.

I am not an Italian but can enjoy my Spaghetti as well as my Soccer.

J. C. de Ravioli.

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

Harbin and Shanghai:
Why Latter is Preferred

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The argument as to the merits and demerits of Harbin vis-à-vis Shanghai presented by a Harbin resident and reported by your correspondent Stroy in today's issue of the N.C.D.N. apparently does not take into consideration the greatly enhanced salaries earned by Russian workers in Shanghai. Other factors that may be mentioned are the comparative security enjoyed in Shanghai, such as freedom from compulsory military service (which is enforced in Manchuria); the free passage of mail matter in Shanghai (in Harbin, it is said, letters are subject to censorship even in times of peace) and at least a chance, long though it may be, of eventually locating a job—even be it as a watchman, bodyguard or shipguard, or in the Volunteer Corps of the Councils, or in the various utility undertakings wherein many Russians are employed.

The decrease of Harbin's European population from approximately 70,000 in 1930 to 32,000 in 1939 would indicate that the Northern city is not quite so popular as is maligned Shanghai. The question of exchange being Kuobi 3.40 to U.S.$1. does not arise, as exchange is strictly controlled by the government and the purchase thereof impossible.

Finally, if the Japanese and/or Manchoukuo government is doing so much for the Russian youth of Manchuria, I am at a loss to understand why Shanghai still is the Mecca of such youth—for I have it from most authoritative sources that numbers of young men and women actually foot it from the so-called Paradise to this city in search of the most humble employment and a chance to live in peace.

Baroosheа.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

The Telephones
Doctor's Sad Plight

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I quite agree with those facts given by Lineless regarding the telephone installation and I fully sympathize with all the inconveniences he has to experience. The Telephone Company should indeed spare no efforts in securing a sufficient number of apparatus for their local users and not console them with airy promises.

I am a doctor by profession and have been hammering at the doors of the said company for nearly a year, getting nothing in reply but vain promises. Telephone apparatus to me, nay to every business man, is a prerequisite and can even be regarded as one of the necessaries of life; it leads the way to business and I fully realize how much business must have been lost by Lineless through lack of such a vital instrument. However, I have determined to be patient with the hope that the so far fantastic promises of the Telephone Company will turn out to be realities some time this year! "An acre of performance is worth the whole world of promise" said senator J. Havel. What do you think about it, Messrs. Shanghai Telephone Company?

All Lineless Are Lifeless.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

Squeeze:
Restaurant Refugee Tax

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—May I be allowed to comment very briefly on a letter by Another Hate Squeeze which appeared in your valued paper of January 19?

I only have this to say, I first came to China in 1894 and was introduced to the squeeze merchants almost at once, and am sorry to say that my 45 or 46 years' experience has tended in no way to prevent my saying, that in my opinion the Chinese as a nation (there are many splendid Chinese gentlemen left, thank goodness) take first place in the Squeeze Artists' Class, consisting as it does of so-called gentlemen who, of course in a business way, boost the price of rice, flour etc., to the rickshaw coolie, who may perhaps be forgiven if he tries to squeeze in order to live.

Now a word re Refugee Tax. If sanctioned by our S.M.C., who does the auditing of the fund? Also, if I pay just the exact amount of my restaurant bill, who will collect the authorized tax? Nobody will try, if wise.

Hate Squeeze.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

Lunar Calendar:
The Old Familiar Error

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Why is it that no reporters are able to remember that the Chinese did not use the lunar calendar in arriving at the dates of the various weather changes? Great Cold, which is today, is always on January 21, similarly Great Heat is always on the same date, July 23, solar calendar.

Yet your paper this morning says, "Ta Han or the Great Cold which according to the Chinese lunar calendar...."

How many times have you published letters on this point? Yet articles likes that on page 11 appear which show that their writers have no knowledge whatever of the subject on which they write.

Solar.

Shanghai, Jan. 21.

Thanks:
Toys for St. Luke's

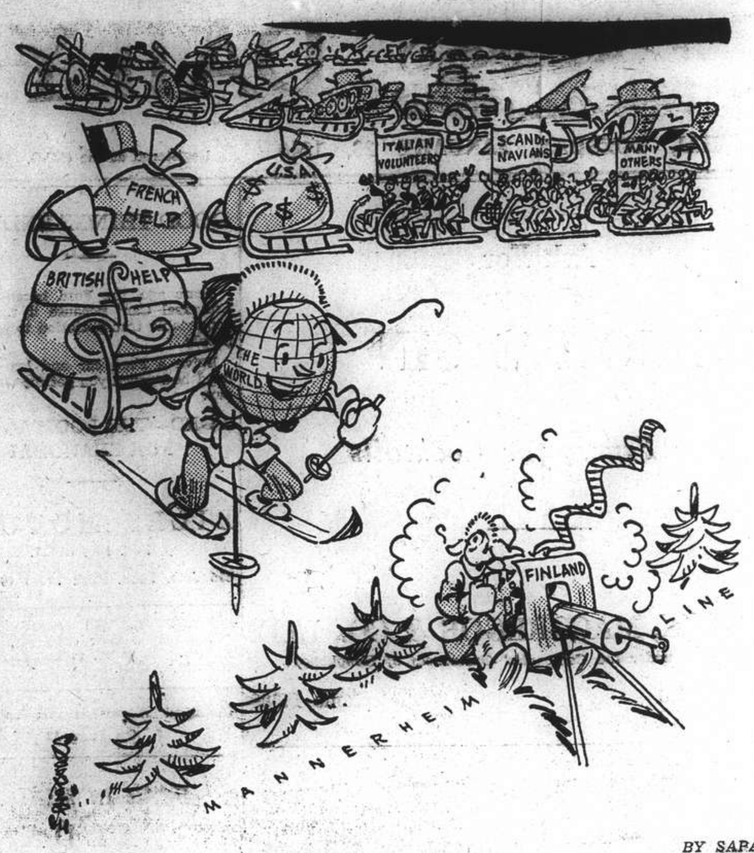
To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—My appeal of several days ago for old and unwanted toys for use in the Observation Playrooms, was so generously responded to by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., that I am glad to say our present needs have been met. I take this opportunity of thanking both them and you for kind assistance in this matter.

(Mrs. Joseph) Marian Jean Brown.

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

***Yo-o-aru:—Your letter was not authenticated with your name and address in accordance with the customary rule.—Ed.



BY SAPAJOU

Friends in Need

The Inequality of Men Today

Broadcast Talk Given by Rev. W. McGoldrick On Sunday in the Catholic Hour Series

OUR last lecture in this series dealt with the tragic delusion of communism as a system to remedy the world's evils. Let us now see what the Catholic Church has to offer—see if the working man has a better chance of finding justice and contentment under her social system. The fundamental injustice of communism is its denial of a future life. By this denial it would rob man of his richest inheritance. Against this we have the social teaching of the Catholic Church—that man's life does not end at the grave, and that he was never intended to find a paradise on earth. As St. Augustine wrote sixteen hundred years ago: "Thou hast created us for Thyself, O God, and our heart must ever be restless until it rests in Thee."

That is the final destiny mapped out for man, and the world-system which alone will help him to attain it is Christianity. And the programme of this system was proclaimed to the world on the first Christmas night above the Redeemer's birthplace: "Glory to God in the highest" (that is, in heaven) "and on earth peace to men of good will." An eternal destiny with God in heaven, and for the present, (during our years on earth) peace to men of good will—that is, to men who are willing to abide by the Creator's laws. This is, briefly, God's plan, and since it has to be worked out on earth, the Catholic Church, as the official mouthpiece of her Divine Founder, is here to direct the work. Not that it is her place to draw up a technical scheme of social or economic administration. That is not her province. But she lays down certain guiding principles of justice and right which, while they are everywhere true and inviolable, nevertheless admit of local adjustments according to different circumstances of time and place and people. These principles are founded on the Ten Commandments of God, which define man's social relations towards his fellow-man both as regards his goods and his person. In proportion as these principles are adhere to, man will attain to that natural measure of peace and contentment to which he is entitled and which is the most to which he can aspire in this life. Contentment, peace on earth, and heaven hereafter.

Justice and Right

In carrying out this programme the Catholic Church teaches and practises, not the equal, but the unselfish distribution of material goods among men according to these principles of justice and right—that is, according to the moral code of the Ten Commandments. Mother of the rich and the poor alike, the weight of her authority has ever been on the side of the poor and the under-privileged. None has ever spoken out more fearlessly than the Popes in defence of the poor man's rights. In their encyclicals, official pronouncements of the Head of the Catholic Church, is voiced a championship of the people which statesmen of many countries, pagan as well as Christian, have recognized. More than once they have proclaimed that after study of various social systems they have found nothing sounder than the principles expounded in the social encyclicals of Leo XIII and Pius XI. Even her enemies, some of them leaders in the communist party, have paid unwilling tribute to this leadership, and they save their own illogical antagonism to it by accusing the Church of failure to act in conformity with her spoken principles. Through long centuries, they say, the Catholic Church had opportunity to care for the poor and the oppressed. She failed, took sides with the oppressor, namely, the powerful and the nobles; in other words, sided with the capitalist against the working classes.

How falsely they accuse her can readily be shown by an appeal to the records of history. In England, for instance, there was no such thing as poor laws or workhouse legislation before the suppression of the monasteries in the sixteenth century under Henry VIII. These monasteries had cared for the poor of the land, and it was only when their possessions were confiscated into the coffers of the king and the nobles that parliament was faced with the problem of poor relief legislation.

In dealing with the Middle Ages there is no more fascinating page of history than the story of the guilds—great trades unions which not only ensured a contented population, but also produced those miracles of workmanship, the Gothic cathedrals of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The guilds were trades-unions in the highest meaning of the term, and were essentially religious in their constitution. Each guild had its patron saint, its chapel and its altar, where Mass was celebrated for the living and dead members. They were mutual benefit societies, with a thoroughly developed system of insurance to cover the sick and the disabled; they took care of the widows and the orphans of dead members. They were a family organization in which the employer was responsible not merely for the trade of his apprentices but also for their moral and spiritual welfare. But probably the most striking feature about them was the brotherly character of the relations between employer and employed, to which undoubtedly must be ascribed in great part of the industrial peace which the world enjoyed for many centuries.

These guilds flourished throughout Europe, but began to decline after the so-called Reformation of the sixteenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century they had completely disappeared and the lot of the working-man grew steadily worse. The whole history of Europe bears out these statements, and it is impossible to explain the equilibrium of social forces except we ascribe it to the fostering care and guidance of the Church—that is, of course, the Catholic Church, for there was no other form of Christianity down to that fatal sixteenth century.

Return to Him

The guild system of the Middle Ages, long the object of ridicule as old-fashioned and unpractical, today claims the admiration of many who would like to see it restored in some modern form. Naturally, present condition differ widely from those of centuries ago, and the constitution of such a system would have to be adjusted to suit them. But the Christian principles of justice and the moral law remain the same. God Who created the world can also govern the world. It is only when men have taken things into their own hands, have rejected His administration and swept aside His laws that chaos and confusion have resulted, "It is necessary," wrote Pope Leo XIII, "for the world to return to what should have never been abandoned. Not only individuals, but society as a whole must return to Him Who alone is the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

It may be said that the Catholic Church like Christ goes through the centuries doing good to all. There would be neither socialism nor laicism in the world today if the rulers of nations had not scorned the teachings and the maternal warnings of the Church. On the basis of liberalism and laicism they wished to build other social edifices which, powerful and imposing as they seemed at first, all too soon revealed the weakness of their foundation and today are crumbling one after another before our eyes, as everything must crumble that is not grounded on the one corner stone which is Christ Jesus our Lord.

Danish Pilot Service Suspended

Berne, Jan. 22.

The pilot service in he Large and the Small Belts near Gjedser and in Oresund has been suspended, the Danish Navy announced in a radio address on the evening of January 21, according to a dispatch released by D.N.B., the official German news agency.—Havas.

Italy Must Continue "Battle for Autarchy"
Il Duce Praises Wheat Growers, Asks for More

Rome, Jan. 21.

"The battle for autarchy will be continued with the energy we have displayed in war as in peace, to make sure of bread and good arms for the Italian people," Signor Mussolini declared here today in a speech delivered at the prize-giving ceremony in honour of the winners of the National Wheat Contest.

Il Duce said the wheat crop for 1939 was very satisfactory and stressed the importance of avoiding poor crops which are tantamount to lost battles. The nation should produce 90,000,000 quintals annually instead of the present 80,000,000.—Havas.

S. V. C. Orders

Promotions and Appointments—American Troop:—Sergeant Melville Ethelbert McIntosh, is promoted Warrant Officer Cl. II and appointed First Sergeant of American Troop with effect from January 11.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Reserve of Officers "A."—Liteutenant G. D. Nicholl returned from leave Jan. 16.

Weapon Training — Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":—American Machine Gun Company.—Privates L. Winkler, E. L. Aumann, V. O. Nordling, E. S. Elensky, A. Beliatko, E. J. Radinger, E. Batalin.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. C. H. G. Gordon Jan. 17. American Troop.—Tpr. L. Ovanessian Jan. 12. Tpr. L. C. Scott Jan. 17. Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Signalmen E. Novgorsdoff Jan. 12, M. Sokoloff Jan. 13, V. Nesvadba Jan. 18, A. Jacob Jan. 19. Chinese Company.—Pte. J. F. Chu Jan. 17. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. C. Seater Jan. 18. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company.—Pte. C. de Vera Jan. 15. "C" Battalion:—No. 3 (Vol) Company.—Privates V. F. Brozdounoff Jan. 13, B. V. Alexandroff Jan. 15, V. F. Korenevsky Jan. 18. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sgm. R. B. Sheveleff Jan. 18. "B" Battalion:—American M.G. Coy.—Pte. A. C. Evans Jan. 12.

Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Lieutenant H. Ibusuki from Jan. 12 to Jan. 31. Japanese Company.—Lieutenant M. Koizumi from Jan. 22 to Aug. 20. Signals Company.—Lieutenant T. W. Chandler from Jan. 21 to Jan. 31.

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Moscow-Berlin Air Service Started
German Economic Chief Arrives for Parleys

Moscow, Jan. 21.

Inauguration of a Moscow-Berlin air service coincided today with the return here of Dr. Ritter, German economic expert, who visited Berlin for one week to consult his Government on further parleys in Moscow.

Economic negotiations were continued in his absence by his associate, Dr. Schnurre. German quarters here said this evening they expected an agreement by the end of the month through Minsk, Belostock, Koenigsberg and Danzig.—Havas.

Germany Seeks Loan of Belgian Railway Cars

London, Jan. 22.

The report that the German government asked Belgium for a loan of 1,000 railway carriages was confirmed today by official circles in Brussels, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in that city declared today. Such a "loan" would greatly aid the German army, in the opinion of the British military circles, and would consequently constitute a violation of Belgian neutrality.—Havas.

Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News," of January 23, 1870

The flags of many ships in harbour were hoisted half-mast high, yesterday, in honour of Rear-Admiral Stewart of the U.S. Navy, who has lately died at the advanced age of 91. Admiral Stewart—"Old Ironsides" as he was proudly called by his countrymen—was one of the old school of seamen, and has served his country with much honour in former days.

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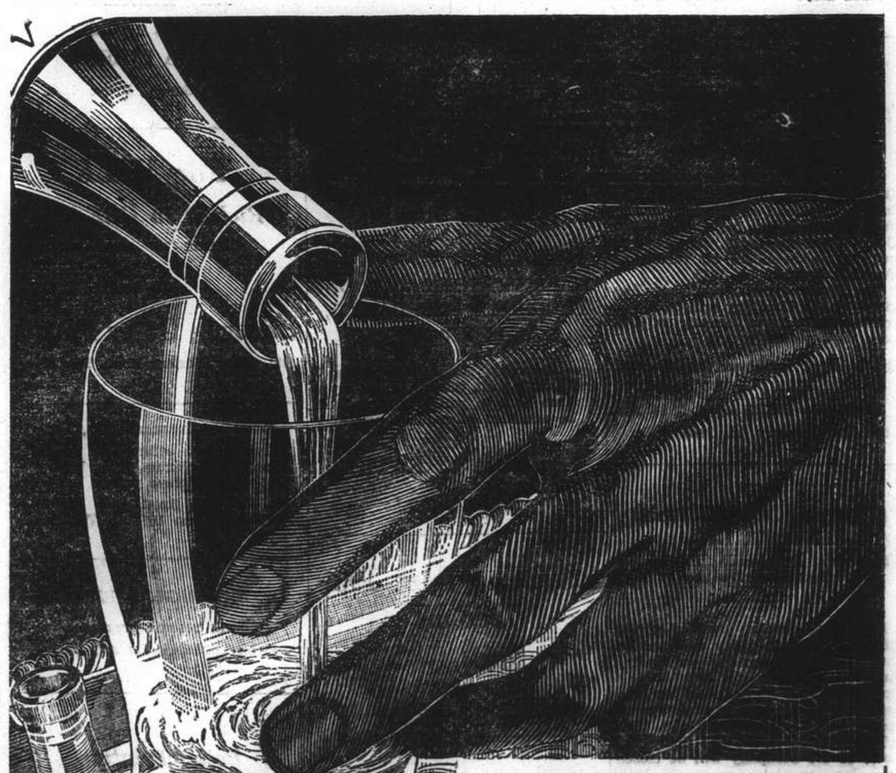

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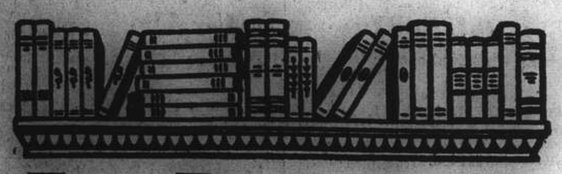

THE BOOK PAGE

Certain Hope

CZECHS AGAINST GERMANS By Philip Paneth. Nicholson & Watson, London. 8/6.

The author of this book, like all true citizens of dismembered and occupied Czechoslovakia, looks forward to the day when, following the final victory of the Allies over Germany in the present struggle in Europe, that country will rise once again as an independent and stable republic. He has no doubts whatsoever about the final outcome of the war, and in his book he paints in vivid colours many weaknesses in the German military machine, which he saw for himself as Hitler's legions swarmed into Prague, and from there spread out to occupy nearly all his country. He describes in great detail how the Czech citizens, living under the heel of the invader, are indulging in underground activities, sabotage and organized resistance against the rulers of the German protectorate. Dr. Paneth's knowledge of Czechoslovakia is vast. He knows its people, its rulers and their traits. The determined spirit of the Czech people, he says, remains unaffected by the German invasion, for, after all, this virile nation struggled for independence for 300 years. The present invasion of the country, after 20 odd years of independence, is regarded as only a temporary one by Dr. Paneth and, indeed, the whole Czech nation. On the Allies rest their hopes for the rise of a united and stronger Czechoslovakia.

Underground Resistance

As a foreign correspondent in Prague from 1935 to 1939 the author was able to watch closely the development of the great political struggle between Czechoslovakia and Germany, and he has incorporated in his book the results of his many conversations with Benes, Hodza, Hlinka, Gayda and other prominent figures in the Czechoslovak scene. Social conditions in the Protectorate are examined, the formation of the Czech Legion is fully dealt with, and the author sums up the significance of Czechoslovakia in the present struggle against Nazi aggression. Dealing with the underground resistance of Czechs against the invaders, Dr. Paneth states:

> In the small provincial towns where control is less strict and where there is a large German minority, the lighting does not function regularly, the water supply is subject to mysterious interference, railway traffic limps along and houses suddenly go up in flames. Most attention, however, is directed to placing obstacles in the way of the German administration. The peasants no longer cultivate their fields as formerly, for they have no desire to see the Germans again confiscate their crops as was the case in the last few months ....Machines in factories are subject to mechanical defects which are not quickly remedied.....The German officials are unable to control the situation; in vain are the arrests, in vain are all the threats, in vain the punishments, for the Czechs are hoping that in time Germany will become so weakened that she will no longer be able to stem the revolts in the Protectorate.

Poor Material

According to the author the German troops were not well equipped when they entered Prague. He says:

> As far as the armaments of the Germans are concerned, I myself saw in Prague how the motorized columns and the tanks were stuck in the snow. The material is so poor that we could not understand how Hitler could have dared in the September crisis to have risked a war. With his conquest of Czechoslovakia, Hitler has obtained a new supply of raw materials, as well as supply of human material which has been accustomed to butter and not guns. In comparison with the excellent quality of the Czech military material, and the quality of its provisions, the German products come off very badly. This bad impression cannot be wiped off by parades of troops, who march along with a well-drilled goose-step. We who saw the soldiers marching into Prague saw in their faces signs of under-nourishment. "They have faces of wood," a Social Democrat remarked to me.
>
> Not only were the men of poor quality and training, but the weapons too, especially the new machine guns left much to be desired. This is obviously due to the fact that production has so been speeded up that the quality has had to suffer. The weapons are bad and not properly tested. A high German official complained that many of the new arms have simply not been perfected for lack of time. Thus, to cite an example, the new machine-gun model 1934, already mentioned, is still in an unfinished state as far as testing is concerned. The gun in itself is well constructed, but the material is faulty. The machine-guns are already beginning to show signs of wear. They tend to jam.
>
> Similar defects were also revealed in the new battleship, Tirpitz, and also in the engines of the Scharnhorst. During a test cruise in the middle of March, 1939, salt water got into the engines. Attempts were made to profit by these experiences in the building of the sister ship Gneisenau but without much result. For the material is poor and sabotage is carried on in the shipyards. The harbour locks are also faulty; the Tirpitz, for example, could not leave Wilhelmshaven as the locks were too small. The Germans claim that the 26,000 ton battleship Scharnhorst, is to stay in Wilhemshaven for strategic reasons but this is not possible until the new dock is ready, which will scarcely be before 1940. The defects in the new ships explain why the agents of the naval intelligence department, in common with the Gestapo, are eager to discover the technical secrets of British and American battleships. It is only necessary to call to mind here the great spy trial in the United States where the Gestapo spirited away the important witnesses.

A General Speaks

One of the most interesting parts of the book concerns the comments of an eminent general of the Reichswehr, who strongly emphasizes the fact that the Reichswehr has not completely subordinated itself to Hitler. He speaks openly on the weaknesses of the German Army and its weapons, and the complete superiority of the Czech material which was seized. He ends thus:

> We do not care much for politics but merely act in accordance with his (Hitler's) wishes. It may not be unknown to you that already in Godesburg and Munich we had a different attitude to him. We will always act with him, provided that we find that the Reichswehr will be strengthened and fortified by its action, but under no conditions will we submit to his all-powerful political demands. As soon as it does not suit us any more we will not play his game. Abroad one likes to say that the discipline of the Reichswehr is already undermined. There might be some truth in this, but it is not sufficiently strong to make a change overnight possible.

Dr. Paneth has written a book that should be read by all those who see in the German army an invincible military machine, and by those who see the German people completely subordinated to Hitler's will. Germany has much trouble coming her way, not only in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland, but in the Reich itself. Dr. Paneth knows this and so do the Czechs.—R.S.

Oxford Pamphlets

It was in the hope of doing some service to the cause of truth, in a world deafened by continual propaganda, that the Oxford University Press, early in July last, launched the series of pamphlets whose bright covers are now well known on bookstalls and in bookshop windows. Each pamphlet concentrates attention on a single topic and is the considered statement of an author who is a recognized authority on his subject. Among the latest of these pamphlets are **"The Blockade 1914-1919"** by W. Arnold-Forster, who had an opportunity of seeing the whole of the complex machinery of the British blockade at work during the Great War. From 1914 to the beginning of 1916 he served on the Contraband Committee as an Admiralty representative, and was also on the Black List Committee and Main Licensing Committee, and in the Restriction of Enemy Supplies Department. At the Peace Conference he was a member of the Blockade and Raid Materials Section of the Supreme Economic Council. **"National Socialism and Christianity"** is by N. Micklem, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; **"Can Germany Stand the Strain?"** by L. P. Thompson, an economic and statistical expert who has contributed on industrial subjects to "The Economist" and was the author of two of the bulletins issued by the Air Raid Defence League; **"Who Hitler Is"** by R. C. K. Ensor, who was one of the first contributors to the pamphlet series with a description of the ideas at the back of "Mein Kampf." These little pamphlets are published at the price of 3d each.

New Fiction

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co., the London publishers, are to be heartily congratulated on their more recent additions to their ever-growing Colonial editions which are retailed at the equivalent of 3/6 a volume. This house brings to the open market many an author who, though perhaps not so well known as many a more distinguished confrère, is quite capable of writing just as well. Thus the beauty of Ward Lock books is that the reader is invariably assured of getting honest to goodness value at most reasonable figures in these days of exorbitant prices. Four splendid novels are the pick of Ward Lock's latest publications and they are warmly recommended as light, wholesome and pleasing fare for these long winter evenings.

* * *

"Little Perse," by Miss Kit Higson, brings a breath of the splendour of Wales in all its glory in a romance between a very ordinary but distinctly likable English working man and a girl of Welsh farming stock. An understanding of the frailties of human nature and an insight into character make this yarn, which has its full share of humour, a thing of delight. Different from this is Nigel G. Tranter's **"Mammon's Daughter,"** which, curiously enough, lends a distinctive contrast in that a rather unusual plot has its background in the Scottish highlands. Romance, of course, is justification enough for the novel, but the author in graphic fashion has produced a tale of a terrific struggle between two hard and proud men which, from the point of characterization, is perfect. The reader sees the new English laird among strange surroundings, and he, being a self-made Yorkshire millionaire, soon experiences difficulty with his many tenants and crofters. Trouble naturally results when he endeavours to force his will on the people by arranging for the estate to be modernized and all the beauty of the hills and valleys turned into something resembling a newfangled power plant, and when the factor of Monach decides it is high time for him to put a spoke in his neighbour's wheel, the sparks begin to fly. But the laird's pretty daughter has a word or two to say and the climax is as intriguing as it is unexpected. Cleverly and feelingly told, this is a good yarn.

* * *

Then, as another diversion, Miss Diana Ridley, who is rapidly mounting the ladder of literary success, gives us **"That Lovely Miracle."** Here is a story that should please all, being a neatly embellished tale of a Mediterranean cruise that the author obviously has recently made herself. She describes her characters and their reactions to the life on board ship with a faithfulness that is as stark as it is lively, and if one's memories wander back a number of years and one thinks again of episodes while travelling here and there on some great liner, then Miss Ridley will have succeeded in her task, for most memories of cruises, whether they be short or long, are generally pleasant. She writes smoothly and with a minimum of effort that is calculated to appeal to both sexes. Fluent and believable, this is a brisk narrative that will certainly be well received.

* * *

Then for those who revel in the Edgar Wallace touch there is Colin Robertson's **"The Temple of Dawn,"** in which Peter Gayleigh—how aptly named—makes his début as an adventurer-cum-detective. Blackmail, murder, robbery, romance are all excitingly blended to make a very well-constructed thriller that is guaranteed to be finished at one reading. Spine-tingling situations follow one another just as quickly as one can turn the pages, and that surely is quite enough for any ordinary mortal. Ingenious, full of suspense, there is plenty of double-fisted action here that is sure to please.—F.A.P.

Everyone is forward to complain of the prejudices that mislead other men or parties, as if he were free, and had none of his own. This being objected on all sides, it is agreed that it is a fault and a hindrance to knowledge. What, now, is the cure? No other than this—that every man should let alone others' prejudices, and examine his own. Nobody is convinced of his by the accusation of another: he recriminates by the same rule, and is clear.—JOHN LOCKE.

Britain's Roads In Wartime

Haulage Companies and Railways to Co-operate in Transport Problems

By R. HAMMOND INNES

The vital need of adequate road communication in wartime is fully recognized, but in Europe this need runs counter to transport policy because at present road haulage is mainly dependent upon imported fuel.

In Britain the highway system has developed slowly but steadily from the old horse tracks and coach roads, and though in recent years the country has been undertaking a large-scale programme of main road construction, the Government has at all times resisted demands for the construction of new roads on the lines of the German Autobahnen.

The Nazi authorities constructed the Autobahnen almost solely as strategic military thoroughfares. Their necessity was largely due to the poor state into which the State railways had fallen and the desire to avoid diversion of essential armament materials for the repair of the railways. Road-making materials did not clash with armament demands.

Excellent British Railways

In Britain, however, the question of diversion of materials from the arms industry to the railways did not arise. Even through the difficult years of the great depression and the long struggle against the competition of an unfettered road haulage industry the railways maintained their lines and rolling stock in excellent condition.

The British railways, running as they do on home-produced fuel and being one of the most comprehensive transport systems in the world, have always been regarded as the backbone of wartime transport.

Nevertheless, the importance of the roads as a subsidiary and alternative means of transport in war should not be under-estimated. There are more than 170,000 miles of roadway in Britain and though the adequacy of some of the main trunk routes for the colossal peacetime needs of the week-end motorist is to be doubted, both trunk as well as secondary roads are capable of carrying an immense flow of traffic.

From the military point of view it is doubtful whether the construction of huge military highways such as the Autobahnen can be justified.

Roads Take Second Place

In countries which produce little or no oil, roads must inevitably take second place to railways as the main means of transport. Apart from providing a distributive network from railheads, their importance in time of war depends largely on the number of alternative routes for heavy traffic which they can temporarily provide in the event of serious dislocation as a result of aerial bombardment.

Railways are very vulnerable to aerial attack, but at the same time they are capable of very speedy repair and the problem of dealing with the destruction of vital bridges has been met in Britain by building up reserves of sectional girder constructions that can be quickly and easily erected.

The excellent repair in which even the minor secondary roads in Britain have been maintained provides innumerable alternative routes capable of carrying heavy traffic in practically any given area. In Germany, however, the road construction activity has been concentrated on the more spectacular Autobahnen and these are themselves highly vulnerable to aerial bombardment.

Together with the importance of a road system providing a number of good alternative routes in all areas, there is the need for an efficient road transport industry.

Here the position in Britain is not quite so satisfactory. British policy has always been to allow industries to develop in their own way and as a result the road haulage industry, which has only grown up since the last war, is not sufficiently organized to co-operate fully with other forms of transport.

No Shortage of Vehicles

There is no shortage of vehicles. In all there are over 600,000 commercial vehicles in the country, at least 50 per cent. of which are suitable for heavy long-distance transport. The trouble is that through lack of centralized organization the industry is completely overshadowed by the railways. The railways which are excellently organized in four main lines, were taken over by the Government at the outbreak of war. This, and the desire to cut petrol consumption to a minimum in order to conserve foreign exchange resources for a long war if necessary has resulted in the bulk of the traffic being diverted to the railways.

This diversion has been brought about by motor fuel rationing. In the case of private cars the ration is reasonable, being based as it is on the provision of 200 miles of motoring per month. Special concessions have been made in the case of cars used for business purposes and for taxis.

The ration for the road haulier, however, is 50 per cent. of the average consumption of all commercial vehicles in peacetime. This ration is quite reasonable in the case of owners of delivery vans, which form a large proportion of the total, but is not really adequate for the long-distance haulier, who has a much higher average daily consumption.

Producer Gas Unit

A new producer gas unit is now on the market and this should help the position, but in the meantime most hauliers are finding that they have a large volume of business weekly which they cannot handle. Apart from fuel rationing, many of the heavier types of vehicles have been requisitioned for Government use.

The long haulier is, in fact, paying the price of a business dependent on imported fuel in time of war. More serious, perhaps, is the effect of the curtailment of road transport upon retail prices, for much of the retail trade has built up its level of prices on the basis of small stocks and rapid delivery of lightly packed goods. The difficulty is that railways cannot, even in peacetime, provide this rapid transport of lightly packed goods. It is one of the weaknesses of big transport organizations.

Nevertheless, though the road transport industry in Britain faces a difficult period at the moment, its problems are bearing important fruit for the future of the industry. The hauliers are at last getting together and opening central organizations in given areas throughout the country. This means the curtailment of any fuel wastage by empty running and a more even distribution of vehicles for the business available.

Scheme of Co-operation

At the same time the Associated Road Operators, the one real central organization of the industry, is in negotiation with the railways in an effort to find some satisfactory scheme of co-operation. The problem is a big one, for the railways are already having to meet the really colossal Government demand resulting from the transport of troops, equipment, stores and materials in a constant stream to the docks for transport to France and at the same time meet the changing demands of the convoy system, as well as carry on their civilian transport services.

The scheme has been put forward by the road industry itself as the only solution to its difficulties that will ensure the maximum saving of motor fuel. Briefly, the scheme is based on the road haulier retaining his business but the railways making the long hauls at rates compatible with road transport rates. The haulier will collect his freight, run it out-of-town rail depots and arrange for collection and delivery at the other end. This scheme is obviously not applicable to goods where very rapid delivery is essential, but will provide for the satisfactory delivery of a large proportion of the road haulier's business.

The scheme is at present undergoing modifications, and will require a large degree of organization upon the part of the road haulage industry.

As a result, the road hauliers should emerge from the war as an organized industry, and as such they will be in a much stronger position to co-operate under peacetime conditions with the railways.

The War in the Arctic

Moscow's Twofold Miscalculation; The Finns And Their Foes; Transportation Difficulties

IT appears that the Soviet Army chiefs both under-estimated the fighting qualities of the Finns and paid too little consideration to the difficulties of campaigning in the Arctic winter. The Bolshevists have a profound faith in their infallibility and in the invincibility of their army, which is less justified than ever since the great purge of 1937 and 1938 removed at least three-quarters of the higher command and probably not less than half the more experienced field officers, writes a correspondent to "The Times."

Just now the operations in the far north around Petsamo are for the most part being conducted in darkness; while in the centre, opposite the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, daylight is only a matter of a couple of hours of twilight at midday. In the south the daylight lasts not more than four hours a day. However, when the ground is covered with snow there is always enough light, even in the forests, to see one's way, though objects at any distance are indistinguishable. The Finns, wearing white overalls, would be invisible a couple of hundred yards away in broken country. In wooded country the Russians probably cannot see them at half that distance.

Up to about the middle of January the sky is usually heavily overcast and snow falls almost constantly, covering up all tracks almost as soon as made and making it difficult to keep to the paths that wind through the forests and marshes in the most perplexing way. For this reason it may be imagined that Russian tanks, guns, and transport are continually finding themselves ditched; for there has hardly been severe enough frost yet to allow the marshy country to bear the weight of heavy vehicles.

Intense Cold

But what is most likely to bring the Russian advance to a halt is the intense cold which begins about the middle of January. The most dangerous Russian attack appears to be against what is called Finland's waistline, between the north-western part of the White Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia. This is roughly on the Arctic Circle, and here the temperature can fall to 50 degrees below zero. Unless one has experienced such cold it is hard to realize what it means. It is impossible to touch metal with the bare flesh, and an unprotected hand becomes frostbitten in a few minutes. Ordinary leather boots are no use at all. The feet must be protected with thick felt. Unless the Russians are equipped with special windproof outer clothing, with thick woollen underclothing, which is practically unknown in Russia, they must wear sheepskin *shubas*, which make long marches terribly exhausting and skirmishing practically impossible.

Much has been written about the advantage the Finns possess through their skill on skis. Finnish skis are much longer and narrower than the familiar Norwegian type. They are fastened to the foot by a broad leather loop, for which Finnish skiing boots end in a long upcurled toe. This simple type of attachment allows the skier to slip out of his skis to shoot, and if he wants to return on his tracks he just steps out of his skis, reverses them, and steps into them again. On firm and level snow the Finns can maintain a six-mile-an-hour pace for hours on end. In a hurry they would be capable of 10 miles an hour for several miles. To the Russians, except in the northern forest regions and in Siberia, skiing is merely a sport.

Single Railway

The only Russian troops which would have any chance of competing with the Finns on more or less equal terms would be units composed of Karelians or Russian peasants from the Archangel, northern Ural, or similar regions, and perhaps troops stationed in Eastern Siberia and the Far Eastern province, where no doubt skiing is part of their regular training. But it is scarcely likely that the Soviet Government will feel it advisable to weaken the Far Eastern army, while it may be by no means inclined to use Karelians or North Russians; for these people, especially the Karelians, would be more likely than any others to feel sympathy with the Finns. Practically all the natives of North Russia in the forest country of the Upper Volga, Northern Dwina, and the rivers flowing west from the Urals have a large admixture of Finnish blood, and, though they have become more or less completely Russianized, they might have their kinship revived by coming into contact with pure Finns.

The only line of communication for the Russians in the central and northern sectors is the Murmansk Railway. If Archangel is not already frozen it will be very soon, and the small ports on the west coast of the White Sea, such as Kem, Kandalaksha, Keret, and Kovdo, are certainly closed to shipping by now. Therefore all supplies, not only for the land forces but for the naval forces at Murmansk, must be carried by the railway—unless the Russians attempt to send ships from the Baltic all the way round Norway, which seems rather risky. The line was built in a great hurry and very badly in 1916 to enable Imperial Russia to import munitions through Murmansk when Archangel was closed. So far as is known it is still single track.

If the Finns should succeed in breaking the line, say by bombing a bridge where it crosses one or other of the numerous rivers, it would place the troops to the north of the break in a very precarious situation, for the country produces very little in the way of food, or of anything but timber. The total population of the Karelian Autonomous Republic is less than half a million, so that large local stocks of provisions are not to be expected. There will also be a difficulty in finding shelter for the troops, for the towns, or rather large villages, have little accommodation, and these in any case are situated along the railway on the sea coast, a long way from the frontier. The nearest is Kandalaksha, which is about 45 miles from the Finnish border. The largest town, Kem, is about 150 miles away. The country between the line and the border is mostly dense forest, where rough ridges of granite alternate with swampy hollows and lakes. In this region there are only a few small and scattered Karelian villages and timber camps, at this time of year tenanted by convicts whose forced labour is used to fell timber for export to the United Kingdom.

Whether the Finns can make much use of reindeer transport is doubtful. Reindeer transport is the normal means of getting about in those latitudes in winter, but the reindeer is anything but an efficient draught animal. His maximum load is about 250 lb., and he can pull that only along more or less beaten tracks. On level hard snow he can keep up a speed of about six miles an hour for a long stretch, but in soft snow he makes very heavy going.

Fodder Chief Problem

But it is the question of fodder that is the chief problem. The reindeer eats nothing but a certain lichen or moss, which is not found everywhere, and if he had to carry his rations as well as a pay load the latter would be infinitesimal. Also, because this moss is about the least nutritious form of nourishment that can be imagined, the reindeer has to eat very large quantities, which he can do only if he is allowed a long time to do it in. Consequently his travelling time is reduced.

The Lapps do not attempt to work and feed their reindeer at the same time. When they are fulfilling a contract involving a series of journeys they use a different lot of reindeer for each trip, returning the used ones to the herd and drawing fresh ones at the end of every round trip.

If conditions are good a reindeer can cover from 100 to 150 miles in one journey before becoming exhausted. But he can do only one such journey in every five or six months, which means in practice that reindeer can only be employed on a long transport job once in the winter. The idea of using reindeer to haul guns is absurd; their only practical use would be to take provisions and small arm ammunition up to the front in places where there are no roads or tracks fit for horse transport. Reindeer are kept and used for transport work on a big scale only north of the Arctic Circle, so if the Finns are making use of them at all it is almost certainly only on the Petsamo front.

THE premises of the Junior Naval and Military Club will be "to let" after December 18, with about 26 years lease yet to go. The Junior Naval and Military Club is amalgamating with the Naval and Military Club next door but one to the old premises in Piccadilly, but the merging of the two Clubs will not alter the rules nor the running of either, and the ladies' room of the Naval and Military will be open to the wives of new members. Most people think that with the expanded services clubs are doing well, but it is sometimes forgotten that members go abroad or are stationed a long distance from town and consequently give up their membership. The merging of these two clubs brings the total to four in the last twelve-months, the Public Schools Club, the Sports into the East India and Sports, and the New University into the United University.

Two Ships Collide Near Chungking

Over 100 Passengers Reported Drowned

Chungking, Jan. 22.

More than 100 persons were drowned yesterday morning when two steamships collided on the Yangtze River below Chungking.

According to a semi-official report, 200 people lost their lives in the disaster, more than 30 of whom were girl students.

Going downriver, the steamer Chien Hsin, of the Min Sin Co. ran into another steamer, the Yi Lung, which sank in three minutes. Only 60 passengers of the Yi Lung have so far been rescued.—Reuter.

Mickey Rooney and Bette Davis Win Cine Honours

New York, Jan. 21.

Twenty-two million movie fans have elected Mickey Rooney and Bette Davis as Movie "King" and "Queen" for 1940 in a poll taken by a number of American newspapers.

Tyrone Power, who was selected in 1939, was in second place together with Sonja Henie.

Spencer Tracy and Judy Garland came third, while Clark Gable and Priscilla Lane took fourth place. Richard Green and Deanna Durbin were fifth, while Errol Flynn and Alice Fay filled sixth places.—Havas.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Shanghai Squash Championship Decisive Play Tonight

Race Club, Leading Senior Division, Must Beat Foreign Y.M.C.A. To Win; Close Play Expected

THE final matches in the Senior Division of the Shanghai Squash Rackets League will be played off tonight thereby bringing this year's competition in this league to a successful close. The Race Club hold the lead in the league table, but are playing their closest rivals the Foreign Y.M.C.A. at 5.30 p.m. today at the Race Club and if the latter can bring off a 4-1 victory, they can still win the title.

There is one match in the contest between the Race Club and the Rowing Club of which the others were played off on January 9, yet to be played, and that is the tussle between M. Benavitch of the Race Club and A. C. Sinclair of the Rowing Club. Should Benavitch win this match then the Race Club will assume a two point lead over the Y.M.C.A., having scored 16 points against the Association's 14.

Nevertheless even with this victory against them the Y.M.C.A. can still bring off victory in the league if they can beat the Race Club by 4-1 tonight. If the Y.M.C.A. win by 3-2 tonight then the scores will be tied at 17 games all and a play off in the league will be necessary. On the other hand if the Race Club come through victors of three or better matches out of the five then they retain the championship.

The following is the league standing to date:

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Race Club "A"	5	4	1	15
Foreign Y.M.C.A. "A"	5	3	2	14
Oarsmen	5	1	4	10
Rowing Club	5	2	3	10

Y.M.C.A.'s Master Point

In their first round meeting the match between M. Ginsbourg and R. D. Parkin as fifth strings of their respective teams proved the deciding factor as to which team won the day and Ginsbourg's victory in four games with a 10-8 score in the fourth game proved the Y.M.C.A.'s master point. D. Green defeated L. H. Wade in four games in the last meeting, and these two will have another very interesting struggle with Wade conceded a better chance on his home courts. J. L. Berglof lost to J. W. Pote-Hunt in their last meeting each playing at No. 2 for his team, and T. E. Baker brought off a good victory over E. B. Cumine.

The latter is playing a better game just now and playing on his home court at the Race Club will doubtless be a much more difficult nut for Baker to crack; in fact Cumine should be able to gain sweet revenge for his earlier defeat. M. Benavitch won from R. Berglof in their last match and should be able to repeat his result tonight.

In all the Race Club are in a good position to come out slightly ahead in their matches tonight, with Cumine and Wade in improved condition and with the advantage of playing on home Courts. Many will undoubtedly turn out to watch D. Green and L. H. Wade play as it will be a good augury for the championships which are due to be started next month.

Cellar Position

The two Rowing Club teams will play off to decide which will retain the celler position and it is difficult to predict the winner. The Oarsmen will doubtlessly run out ahead with their first and second string in L. D. Carson and R. B. Gotch, the former playing W. Neugebauer and the latter playing G. W. Morris, both of whom succumbed to the Oarsmen players in their first meeting. H. Martyn Snow will endeavour to defeat H. G. Fabian on this occasion, having lost in their first encounter, and the former's improved form will stand him a good chance, as shown by the way in which he reversed the result of his first match with R. Berglof in the Oarsmen *v.* Foreign Y.M.C.A. contests.

W. M. Portrude will play A. C. Sinclair in what is expected to be a very close struggle, and R.S.L. Frewen and C. S. Kimber will have a struggle, the prelude of which has been seen in several practice match duels in which these two have figured this season.

Should the match between the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and the Race Club be played to a result of 3-2 in favour of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., then a draw in points will have been scored and it will be necessary to hold a play off, preferably on a neutral court. Hence interest in this particular contest will be particularly high.

Interport Try Out On Sunday

Shanghai's Choice Football Players to Meet on Sunday At Canidrome

Shanghai's choice players, the ones who are fancied by the Shanghai Football Association to represent this city in the forthcoming Interport Match against Hongkong, will make their appearance on Sunday at the Canidrome when the Probables meet the Possibles in a trial game, beginning at 10.30 a.m.

Four Lido players have been chosen to appear on the Probables side. Two are drawn from the Surreys and A.S.F. while Clube Lusitano, Seaforths and Police have one each. N. Z. Lee, star Lido full-back, has been assigned the centre-half berth with H. C. Collaco and Jim Ward as the wing halves. Willie Ward will play goal while W. Harrison and J. Campbell are the two backs. In the forward line C. T. Tsao and K. S. Suen are to play on the left wing and V. K. Hyui and A. Parr on the right with Victor Roboostoff at centre.

The Possibles side was also picked the Portuguese pivot.

Following are the players (subjent

Following are the players (subject to confirmation by the S.F.A.):—

Probables:—W. Ward (Police), W. Harrison (Surreys), J. Campbell (Seaforths), H. C. Collaco (Lusitano), N. Z. Lee (Lido), J. Ward (A.S.F.), A. Parr (Surreys), V. K. Hyui (Lido), V. Roboostoff (A.S.F.), K. S. Suen (Lido), C. T. Tsao (Lido).

Possibles:—W. Kabbert (S.F.X.), Eugene Chong (Tung Hwa), G. Collet (French Forces), M. Greenberg (S.F.X.), A. S. Costa (Lusitano), Y. Segalen (A.S.F.), M. Karolitch (S.F.X.), L. Rozario (Lusitano), E. Chocran (P.T.H.), H. McClarty (Surreys), F. Foyn (S.F.X.).

Reserves for the game:—Victa (Police), Paget (Surreys), Jelly (Surreys), Fraser (Seaforths), K. H. Waung (Lido).

Postponed Soccer To Be Replayed

London, Jan. 22.

All postponed or abandoned Regional soccer matches must be replayed in full.

This was decided at a meeting of the Football League Management Committee today. —Reuter.

Japanese Tennis Players To Compete in Manila

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Two tennis aces will be selected to represent Japan at the International Tennis Tournament in Manila next month, the Japanese Tennis Association announced today. The tournament will run five days starting February 27.

An invitation was received by the Japanese Tennis Association from the Amateur Athletic Union of the Philippines Commonwealth last week.

The two representatives will be chosen within a short time and they will leave from Kobe on February 15 in the Atsuta Maru.—Domei.

U.S. Marine Whites Lose to U.D.

Winners Play Inspired Game; Catch Service Men Flat-footed

Playing an inspired game and sweeping their opponents off their feet right in the very beginning with a 2-goal lead, the United Development basketball team handed the hitherto unbeaten U. S. Marines Whites their first defeat of the season by a convincing score of 50 to 36 in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. gymnasium last night before a capacity crowd. The Whites' aspirations to capture the Invitation Basketball League championship were given a severe blow. With this result, four teams are now tied for first place.

The crack Chinese began with a rush and caught the service men flat-footed in the first two minutes when they obtained their first pair of goals through Shen and Chen. The Marines asked time-out but the brief respite failed to bring desired results as, apart from a field goal by Pasko, who dribbled through the opposition and broke into the scoring column, the trailers did not succeed in holding the Club team at bay. Lee and Chen converted three shots via the foul route. Pasko followed suit and then the Marine players broke down.

Ten Successive Points

Paced by Shen, who broke away with fast play, the Chinese registered ten points in a row and it was here that they laid the foundation of victory. As from then onwards the service team battled valiantly. At half-time the margin read 26-20.

Sargent, star Marine guard, was the outstanding man in the game. He fought a thrilling duel with Y. C. Shen, Chinese forward, and outscored the latter by a margin of two field goals, the former netting nine and the latter seven. Eight of the baskets came in the first period. Y. C. Chen, high-jumping centre, also played a fine game, gaining seven field goals to completely over-shadowed the Marine pivot, Koreis.

The summary follows:—

U. D. Club	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
S. T. Yui, f.	0	1	0	1
Y. C. Shen, f.	7	1	0	15
T. T. Lee, f.	5	4	0	14
S. H. Chen, c.	7	1	1	15
S. Y. Pao, g.	2	1	4	5
S. J. Jen, g.	0	0	3	0
	21	8	8	50
Marines Whites				
Pasko, f.	3	2	1	8
Hughes, f.	1	1	3	3
Brown, f.	0	0	3	0
Koreis, c.	2	2	3	6
Goush, g.	0	0	1	0
Sargent, g.	9	1	1	19
Bureh, g.	0	0	0	0
	15	6	12	36

Wasps Lose by Large Score

The Marines Reds scored a one-sided victory over the Wasps by 73 to 30, after leading by 35-14 at half-time. The service players dominated throughout and gave the Chinese very little leeway. Kauffman, the centre, was the heaviest scorer with nine field goals to his credit. Murdry had seven while Leadbetter and Estes each shot six times.

Summary follows:—

Marines Reds	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Rozier, f.	2	0	2	4
Estes, f.	6	1	2	13
Leadbetter, f.	6	1	1	13
Mudry, f.	7	1	1	15
Kauffman, c.	9	0	1	18
Meghan, c.	2	0	0	4
Dingwall, g.	0	0	1	0
Robinson, g.	3	0	0	6
	35	3	8	73
Wasps				
Loh, f.	4	0	1	8
Lung, f.	2	0	1	4
Dao, c.	2	4	0	8
Hu, g.	3	0	1	6
Chang, g.	2	0	2	4
	13	4	4	30

Fine Spurt by Cubs

The Cubs easily vanquished the Moore Memorial Church by a one-sided score of 39-19 with a fine spurt immediately after the resumption. At half-time the score stood at 15-11. The winners points were quite evenly distributed among Carson, Krause, Chanturai and Dobrenky. The losers closed the big gap down in the closing minutes when the Cubs fielded several second-stringers.

Summary follows:—

Cubs	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Dobrenky, f.	3	2	2	8
Inwood, f.	0	0	0	0
Chanrutal, f.	4	2	3	10
Bernard, c.	1	0	0	2
Ridgeway, c.	1	1	0	3
Carson, g.	4	0	0	8
Krause, g.	4	0	1	8
Kohnert, g.	0	0	0	0
	17	5	6	39
Moore				
Ling, f.	1	0	1	2
Chen, f.	1	0	1	2
Charlie, f.	0	0	1	0
Sung, c.	2	1	2	5
Yang, g.	1	1	0	3
Chang, g.	2	1	4	5
	8	3	13	19

Flying Shuttles Win At Badminton

Trounce C.S.F. "B," 9-0, On Jessfield Courts

The Flying Shuttles continued their victorious vein in the Men's Doubles Division of the Badminton League yesterday evening when they added the C.S.F. "B" to their long string of victims, subduing their opponents by 9-0 on their own courts in Jessfield. The Chinese team have now gained an enviable record of having scored 34 wins out of 36 starts to take an undisputed lead in the division. Against the French Club second-stringers, the home team players were little extended.

In the only other encounter in the division last night, the C.S.F. "A" did well to win on their own courts by six matches to three at the expense of the Union church.

Only the combination of G. D. Chelmis and G. G. Clarke saved the Church team from complete annihilation as their first and third couple did not fare too well. Chelmis and Clarke was responsible for defeating Flood and McKinnon in straight games, 15-6, 15-8, 15-8.

For the French Club, Meise and Berents proved too good for Lionel Kew and C. C. Squires and triumphed without dropping a single game. In the third match, Jorgensen and Hansen were extended to the limit in the first two games against Allan and N. D. Chelmis of the visiting side, but finally wound up with a 15-9 game.

Another meeting in the Men's Doubles Division will take place between the Country Club and the Flying Shuttles tomorrow on the former's courts.

Team Standings in Foreign Y. League

Appended are the team standings of the twelfth annual Foreign Y.M.C.A. invitation basketball tournament, including games played on Saturday:—

A Division	Won	Lost	P'ct.
U.S.M.C. Whites	7	0	1.000
U. D. Club	5	1	.833
"Y" Cubs	5	1	.833
Paramount	3	1	.750
U.S.M.C. Red	4	2	.666
Wu Tsing	3	2	.600
Officers	3	3	.500
Wasps	1	5	.166
Union	1	6	.143
Moore Memorial Church	1	6	.143
Chain	0	6	.000
B Division			
"Y" Giants	6	0	1.000
Kwang Shih	4	1	.800
Shanghai Bank	3	1	.750
Cloud	3	2	.600
Woo Kwang	2	3	.400
Aurora	1	3	.250
Killers	1	5	.166
Nan May	0	5	.000

Stalin Acclaimed Heir of Lenin

Soviet Russia Marks Death Anniversary of Founder of U.S.S.R.

Moscow, Jan. 21.

All Soviet Russia joined today in widespread public meetings and processions to mark the sixteenth anniversary of the death of Vladimir-Ilitch Oulianoff Lenin, founder of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lenin died in 1924 at the age of 54 years after a lingering illness which compelled him, during the last two years of his life, to leave the conduct of State affairs to M. Josef Stalin, until that time a comparatively minor Government leader.

The Soviet press commemorated the anniversary today with lengthy articles emphasizing that "Stalin is the Lenin of today." All newspapers took special pains to stress that Stalin is following strictly the foreign policy course set down by Lenin.

"True to Lenin's testament," the official "Pravda" editorial said, "the greatest of people has liberated 13,000,000 people in the western Ukraine and White Russia (of Poland) and has extended a fraternal helping hand to the Finnish population in its struggle against the gang led by Mannerheim and Tanner.

"The Red Army has covered its standards with immortal glory."

"Proud" and "Finansovaya Gazeta" two other influential labour and financial newspapers, published identical articles stating: "The conclusion of a treaty of friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Germany put an end to the hostility between our two great states of Europe and insures long peace. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that British and French reactionaries would not make new efforts to provoke the U.S.S.R. to enter the war. Anglo-French agitators and war-mongers are intensifying their efforts to extend the bloody imperialistic war they have undertaken into new regions and, particularly, into northern Europe. We must be on our guard."—Havas.

Pope Ready to Assume Task of Mediator

Peace Move Will Be Made If Occasion Offers

London, Jan. 22.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII is profoundly moved by the terrible ravages of Poland and Finland, and by the daily disasters on the sea, Mr. Ward Price, of the "Daily Mail," declared following an interview with His Holiness in the Vatican recently on the subject of peace and mediation.

The Pope, Mr. Price stated, is ready to seize any propitious opportunity to take action in the interest of a peace accompanied by justice. For the moment however, there is no possible action except to make every preliminary effort to bring about a prevailing calm of mind without which no peace could be durable.

After emphasing that any peace terms must avoid the errors of 1919, when the counsel of the Vatican was disregarded, His Holiness went on to say that his hopes of reconciliation were strengthened by the action of President Roosevelt in laying the foundations of co-operation with the Vatican by the appointment of a personal representative, Mr. Myron Taylor, to the Holy See.

Mr. Price added that the Pope does not think there are any possibilities of successful negotiations in the present state of affairs, but if the opportunity does present itself, His Holiness will be glad to act as mediator.—Havas.

Japanese Board British Ship

Hongkong, Jan. 22.

The British steamer Kwongying war boarded by a party from a Japanese warship yesterday outside Hongkong.

No details are yet available regarding this incident.—Havas.

French Correspondents Feted in London

Sir Edward Grigg Declares War Must Be Fought to End

London, Jan. 22.

A number of prominent officials of the British and French governments were present at a dinner given for French war correspondents by the Ministry of Information yesterday. Among those who attended the reception were Sir Edward Grigg, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, General Lelong, Military Attache and head of the French Military Mission in Great Britain, and M. Andre Maurois, noted French writer, as well as representatives of the Foreign Office and the France-Great Britain Association.

Sir Edward Grigg remarked that France and Britain again found themselves united against their common enemy—Germany.

"I say Germany," Sir Edward added, "because Hitler is Germany, just as Frederick the Great, Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm were Germany."

The present war must be fought to the bitter end, or else Europe would have another Hitler on its hands in 20 years. He stated that the loss of one Minister (Mr. Hore-Belisha) did not signify that there would be any slowing up in conscription, and asserted that there would soon be 2,000,000 men under arms in Britain.

General Lelong responded in an appropriate speech, after which an official of the War Office, spoke in French, emphasizing that Britain was doing everything possible to remedy the relative unpreparedness caused by the fact that conscription had not been ordered until last May. —Havas.

Six U.S. Freighters Sold to Britain

New York, Jan. 22.

The Maritime Commission has authorized the sale of six American freighters to the Runciman Steamship Co., a British concern. This transaction, which will probably be followed by others, will allow Britain to increase her martime tonnage for the transport of war material, and will bring profit to the American owners of these ships as they can fetch high prices on the temporary active shipping market.—Havas.

Agreement Reached on Balkan Meeting

Bucharest, Jan. 22.

The Foreign Ministers of Rumania and Yugoslavia reached complete agreement during their week-end chat regarding the forthcoming Balkan Entente meeting, it was officially announced today. M. Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, reported the result of the meeting to King Carol of Rumania on Sunday.—United Press.

OBITUARY

Prince Christophoros

Athens, Jan. 21.

Prince Christophoros 51, youngest uncle of King George II of Greece, died here this evening, an official bulletin announced.

The prince was born July 29, 1888, at Pavlovsk Palace in St. Petersburg, and was married twice, in 1923 to Anastasie Leeds, nee Stewart, and in 1929 to Francoise, a Princess of France by ancestry. He was major-general of the Greek Army and served as aide-de-camp to King George.—Havas.

Mrs. Kiyo Kato

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Mrs. Kiyo Kato, widow of the late Fleet-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, died at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday at her residence at Minamicho, Aoyama, Tokyo. Pneumonia caused her death. She was 66 years old.—Domei.

General Bundy

Washington, Jan. 22.

Major-General Omar Bundy, famous American warrior, died here yesterday of old age.—United Press.

Count Damien de Martel

Paris, Jan. 22.

Count Damien de Martel, a former High Commissioner to Syria, Minister to China and Ambassador to Japan, died suddenly here yesterday after an illness of two months from which he was thought to have recovered. Minister to China in 1928, he was promoted a year later to the post of Ambassador to Japan. He was 61 years old.—Havas.

Fr. Coughlin Supports "Christian Front"

"Radio Priest" Favours Aims Of Subversive Body

Detroit, Jan. 22.

Father Charles E. Coughlin, known as the "radio priest" because of political talks on radio networks, today said that he favoured the intentions of the "Christian Front," an anti-Semitic organization formed to overthrow the United States Government.

"While I do not belong to any unit of the Christian Front, nevertheless I do not disassociate myself from that movement. I reaffirm every word I said in advocating its formation . . . ," he said in a statement.

"There is a thinly veiled campaign to vilify both the name and principles of this pro-American, pro-Christian, anti-Communistic and anti-Nazi group," he added.

The "Christian Front" was largely broken up last week by the arrest of 18 men who will be tried for seditious conspiracy to overthrow the Government.—United Press.

AFAYETTE CINEMA
323 R. Lafayette Tel. 81200
To-day at 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.
BOBBY BREEN
CHARLIE RUGGLES in
"Breaking the Ice"
Admission 25 and 45c. Incl. Tax

TAYLOR TAXIS 70050

HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.
Events 1-8: 1. LACA 2. RAFAEL 3. ESCORIAZA 4. ECHANIZ 5. CHITIVAR 6. DONOSTI
Events 9-16: 1. GARATE 2. SOLOZABAL 3. ASTI 4. GUERNICA 5. GURIDI 6. OSA

GRAND TELEPHONE 32223 NOW PLAYING at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
IN TECHNICOLOR
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production of
HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE
THE ROMANCE OF HOLLYWOOD FROM BATHING BEAUTIES TO WORLD PREMIERES!
Starring ALICE FAYE · DON AMECHE
J. Edward Bromberg · Alan Curtis · Stuart Erwin · Jed Prouty · Buster Keaton · Donald Meek · George Givot · Eddie Collins
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Also: LATEST FOX MOVIETONE NEWS
85c., $1.20, $1.60 $1.00, $1.40, $1.80 $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.60

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322 NOW PLAYING at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
LAUGHTON . . . in Superb Entertainment!
Charles LAUGHTON in "JAMAICA INN"
with MAUREEN O'HARA · LESLIE BANKS
From the Novel by Daphne du Maurier
Directed by Alfred Hitchcock
Produced by Erich Pommer
A Pommer-Laughton "Mayflower" Production
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE
70 cts., $1.10, $1.60 80 cts., $1.10, $1.60, 85 cts., $1.30, $1.60, $2.10

NEXT CHANGE!
Direct From Its Signal Triumph at CATHAY!
FOUR WOMEN ON THE BRINK of LIFE'S GREATEST ADVENTURE!
MURDERESS! HOLLYWOOD STAR! BURLESQUE STAR! MYSTERY WOMAN!
A CHILD IS BORN starring GERALDINE FITZGERALD
GLADYS GEORGE · JEFFREY LYNN · GALE PAGE · SPRING BYINGTON · Directed by Lloyd Bacon · A WARNER BROS. Picture · Screen Play by Robert Rossen · Based on a Play by Mary McDougall Axelson

NEXT CHANGE!
MEET UNCLE SAM'S MOST DARING AGENTS...
THE T-MEN
Terrific thrills!... Thundering drama!... Tornado action!...
You'll gasp at their sensation-streaked adventures . . . when the Treasury Department's crack agents crack down on crime and counterfeiting in...
"SMASHING THE MONEY RING"
with RONALD REAGAN
MARGOT STEVENSON · EDDIE FOY, Jr.
Directed by TERRY MORSE · Presented by WARNER BROS.

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757 TO-DAY ONLY! at 3, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
AS THRILLING AS THE CRY OF A NEWBORN BABE!
A CHILD IS BORN starring GERALDINE FITZGERALD
Thrilling discovery of "Dark Victory" and "Wuthering Heights"
GLADYS GEORGE · JEFFREY LYNN · GALE PAGE
SPRING BYINGTON · Directed by Lloyd Bacon · A WARNER BROS. Picture
SCREEN PLAY BY ROBERT ROSSEN · BASED ON A PLAY BY MARY McDOUGAL AXELSON
Added: MUSICAL and CARTOON
Downtown Booking at SAM LAZARO BROS!

OPENS TO-MORROW!
WHAT AN OPTIMIST! Home from a wild stag party . . . a MURDERED WOMAN in his car . . . he asks his wife to believe him innocent!
WHAT A WIFE! She believes the bloke . . . girds up her girdle and battles the world to prove he didn't do it! (But . . . if he did . . . !)
AND WHAT A SWELL PICTURE! So downright human . . . and so very much funnier than the grand Saturday Evening Post story it was made from!
"IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU"
with STUART ERWIN · GLORIA STUART
RAYMOND WALBURN · JUNE GALE
DOUGLAS FOWLEY · CLARENCE KOLB
Directed by Alfred Werker
Associate Producer David Hempstead · Screen Play by Allen Rivkin and Lou Breslow
Based on an original story by Charles Hoffman
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133 NOW PLAYING at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
Exciting Thrill-Drama of a Mad Tyrant in An Island of Hate!
Harder to crack than Alcatraz ...deadlier than Devil's Island!
"ISLAND OF LOST MEN"
A Paramount Picture with
Anna May Wong · J. Carrol Naish
Anthony Quinn · Eric Blore
Broderick Crawford
Directed by Kurt Neumann
Betty Boop-Musical
Sports-Paramount News
TRAPPED IN THE HEART OF THE JUNGLE!

OPENS THURSDAY!
Happy Days Are Here Again! . . .
Hang on! You're going for a New High in Up-UP-UPROARIOUS FUN!
Two jitter-jointed Sky Jockeys crashing with a crush on the Commandant's Cutie! It's Positively Rib-Rocking! . .
Stan LAUREL · Oliver HARDY
THE FLYING DEUCES
Jean PARKER · Reginald GARDINER
A BORIS MORROS Production
RKO-RADIO Picture
Booking Open Now!

Japanese Comment On Alleged Terms

"Secret Agreement" of Japanese and Mr. Wang Ching-wei Discussed

In connection with reports which appeared in Hongkong giving details, said to be supplied by Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, of an alleged agreement between the Japanese authorities and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, a Japanese Embassy spokesman at the Japanese press conference yesterday said that he had read the reports of the alleged contents of the agreement but he had no information tending to confirm that they were genuine.

The Japanese attitude in the matter, he continued, was governed by the Konoye statement and consequently this attitude did not condone a violation of Chinese independence and territorial integrity. As far as he recalled, the spokesman said, the Konoye statement made it clear that Japan would not demand indemnity from China.

The term "indemnity," however, under International Law, was quite broad and could refer to indemnities or reparations demanded by a victor from a vanquished nation or indemnities to individuals, among other definitions. The spokesman was not in a position, it was pointed out, to define the term "indemnity" in the Konoye statement.

Early in January, he concluded, the Secretary-General of the Japanese Cabinet had issued a statement to the effect that an agreement of views had been reached by Japanese representatives and Mr. Wang Ching-wei. An Army spokesman stated that the Japanese Army may have bridged the gulf between the parties but no independent action could be taken by it in connection with the discussions.

Message Noted in Chungking

Chungking, Jan. 22.

All Chinese newspapers this morning published without comment a telegram from Hongkong, referring to the letter to the "Ta Kung Pao" from Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, former director of the Chinese Asiatic Affairs Bureau, and Mr. Tao Hsi-sheng, one-time member of the Central Political Council.

These former followers of Mr. Wang Ching-wei were last week reported to have left Shanghai for Hongkong after a split with him over the proposed formation of a Central Government.

Revealing terms of an agreement alleged to have been signed between Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese, the letter said they "are even more exorbitant than the famous Twenty-One Demands, virtually reducing China to a dependency of Japan."

It is interesting to note that the newspapers published the full texts of the letter to the "Ta Kung Pao," as well as their joint telegram addressed to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, but only mentioned that the documents had been made public by two former associates of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. His Shanghai address was thus revealed as Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road.

Details of the texts of the documents signed or exchanged between Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese were not published.

Only a tabloid paper, the "Hsin Min Pao," gave a principal news column to the story, while all the other papers merely featured the story, giving their principal news columns to reports dealing with Chinese successes on the Kwangtung front.

The attitude of local circles towards the alleged agreement can be seen from the headline of one newspaper, which read: "Internal Dissension among Wang Ching-wei's Followers."

Not one paper has so far carried any leading article on the story although it reached Chungking early yesterday evening.—Reuter.

Leader Off for Tsingtao

Peiping, Jan. 22.

It is learned that Mr. Wang Keh-min, head of the "Provisional Government," left here by air yesterday morning for Tsingtao to confer with Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Liang Hung-chih, head of the "Reformed Government," concerning the formation of a new central government in China.

He was accompanied by Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Chu Shen, Minister of Justice.

Reliable Chinese circles here state the long-heralded conference between the three Chinese leaders is scheduled to begin tomorrow.—Reuter.

Diet Session Adjourned Until January 31

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Both chambers of the Diet formally decided today to recess until January 30 in accordance with a request by the new Japanese Cabinet.

The Diet convened the latter part of December, conducted preliminary work including the election of officers and adjourned until today. No business was transacted at today's sessions.

Since January 31 is the last day of the month, the actual resumption of business in the Diet was not expected to start until February 1.—Domei.

Tsingtao Conference Opening Soon

FROM PERCY WHITING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min and Liang were meeting in Tsingtao tomorrow, said Mr. Y. Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, who thought that the Japanese Government would have no objection to the abolition of the régimes in Nanking and Peiping, but he attached important significance to Count Ciano's telegram congratulating Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the latter's reply of thanks.

Mr. Suma went on to say that discussions with Soviet Russia concerning the trade treaty were proceeding satisfactorily as was the boundary conference — Manchoukuo and Siberia—which was being held in Harbin.

Huge British Orders For United States

New York, Jan. 22.

Great Britain is preparing to place huge military orders in the United States, the "New York Times" learns in official circles in Washington today.

It is stated that Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has been trying to find means to facilitate the expansion of factories to enable them to supply British orders.—Reuter.

December Health Report Issued

Month a Quiet One From Department's Point of View; Refugees Fewer

The Commissioner of Public health, S.M.C., reports for December that judging by returns of notifiable diseases, the month was a very quiet one. Tuberculosis which appears to have no pronounced seasonal incidence did not show much variation, but malaria declined rapidly, while cerebrospinal fever, smallpox, and measles, were practically absent. Typhoid still remained far too prevalent but also showed a slight seasonal decrease. In consequence the two Chinese Isolation Hospitals, with a total of 152 admissions, experienced a comparatively slack period though it is impossible to predict how long such a desirable state of affairs may continue, since the peak of an epidemic is commonly reached within a few weeks of the first signs of an increase in notified cases. It is probable that the unusually mild weather which has prevailed during the present winter may have held in check, temporarily at least, those communicable diseases which are associated with overcrowding and spread by droplet infection.

Communicable Diseases.—Typhoid fever decreased slightly towards the end of the month, 102 Chinese and 20 foreign cases being notified as against 133 and 37 respectively during November. Of 20 foreign cases, 15 were Japanese and only eight had ever received any prophylaxic inoculations. Two Chinese smallpox cases were notified, but no foreign or Chinese deaths occurred. Malaria showed a sudden drop as compared with last month, 39 cases were notified of which 27 occurred amongst residents of the Eastern District. Typhus fever increased slightly amongst the foreign community: eight cases notified, six of which were German Jewish refugees.

Refugees Repatriated

The number of Chinese refugees in camps in December totalled 32,978, shewing a decrease of 2,620 as compared with the preceding month. This is due to repatriation measures carried out by the Parent organizations. In the Yenping Road area, four camps have been evacuated, but seven camps not previously controlled by this Department have now been included for daily supervision, making a total of 28 camps. The amalgamation of smaller camps is continuing, and the Tunsin Road Camp now accommodates 15,000 refugees, whilst the Yu Tang Chekiang Road Camp which is being further enlarged now houses 6,000. The incidence of Communicable Disease in camps remains very low.

In the six Jewish Refugee Camps, a total of 2,332 refugees are housed. The sanitary condition of all camps has been satisfactory, and very few cases of communicable disease have been notified.

Disposal of Corpses.—1,760 corpses and coffins were cremated during the month, the burial of 853 coffins was supervised, and by arrangement with Japanese Military Authorities 995 coffins were transported up country.

Defendant Warned by Judge for Contempt

Hurting Tooth Case Is Settled By Briton

Because it would have cost him $15 to have an X-ray photograph taken to prove that a false tooth was hurting him, a defendant in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday agreed to pay a dentist's claim which he had contested a week previously. He was Mr. Solomon Delbourgo and he was sued by Dr. Robert Less, a German-Jewish dental surgeon, for payment for treatment performed.

At the first hearing of the case Judge P. Grant Jones, before whom the defendant appeared yesterday, adjourned the action for one week in order that Delbourgo might have an X-ray picture taken of a pivot tooth which was screwed in place and which, he said, was causing him pain.

"I went for an X-ray," said defendant yesterday, "and they wanted $15 and so I didn't think it was worth it." He added that he had visited a Japanese dentist in Wayside. "What was his name?" asked His Lordship. After attempting to describe where the dentist lived, defendant was again asked for the name. "Well it is a Japanese name," he replied.

Defendant Warned

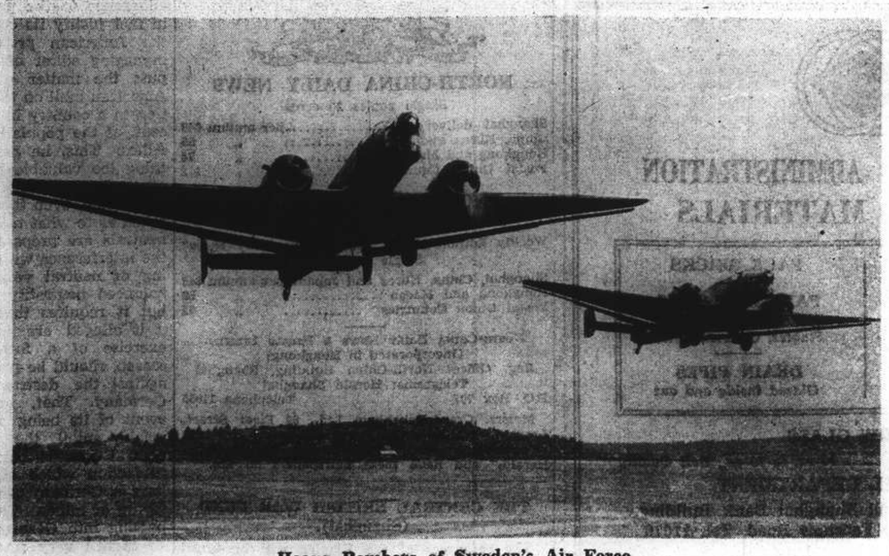
After His Lordship had informed him that Japanese names were as intelligible as any others, Delbourgo said the nearest he could get to it was that he had asked a Japanese dentist in Wayside to take the X-ray picture. He then described the tooth which was hurting him as a "pievot" tooth and this was queried by His Lordship, who was informed that the defendant meant pivot. "We had the name in the press a short time ago," he remarked. "Certain persons were referred to as pivot boys."

Delbourgo then explained that he had written to Dr. Less agreeing to pay $87. "That was the judgment I should have given whether you had agreed or not," stated the Judge. "It is hard," replied Delbourgo. "I don't think so," said His Lordship. "It is hard," the defendant again stated.

His Lordship—If I say it is not hard, it is not for you to say it is, unless you wish to be committed for contempt of Court.

Witness—No my Lord.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff in the sum of $87 with $19 costs.



Heavy Bombers of Sweden's Air Force

Sweden has never publicised her navy, army or air force, but all these three units of defence are small but extremely efficient. Here are two of Sweden's heavy bombers in flight.

Municipal Orchestra

Sunday's Concert at the Lyceum Theatre

"Reverie" ..... Scriabin
Two songs ..... Gretchaninov
Symphony No. 1 in G minor.. Kalinnikov
Two songs.. Dvorak and Richard Strauss
"Don Juan" ..... Richard Strauss

A somewhat mixed programme but one that, with the orchestra playing exceedingly well, made a quite entertaining concert. The "Reverie" by Scriabin is a short orchestral piece, a fairly early work written before the composer began to put into his music the religio-philosophic ideas of his school. As an overture it was entirely satisfactory.

The songs by Gretchaninov were entitled "Jadis tu m'as aime" and "Berceuse," written by the composer for soprano and piano. The tasteful transcriptions of the piano parts for orchestra were of special interest because they were done (this was not mentioned in the programme) by one of the first violinists at this concert, Mr. Fraenkel, who has appeared in one or two recent chamber music concerts.

The singer, Ilse Marcuse, sang sweetly and with appropriate expression but with a little too much vibrato. She also sang, in English, the other two songs, "Tomorrow" (Strauss) and "Songs My Mother Taught Me" (Dvorak), taking the place of Mr. Max Kuttner who was indisposed. Mr. Kuttner was to have sung Busoni's arrangement of Liszt's piano work "Sonetto 104 del Petrarca" and it is hoped he will be able to do so soon. It should be interesting to hear what Busoni has done with this.

The symphony is a standard item of the orchestra's repertoire, a clearly stated and straightforward work from which Maestro Paci tried to wring the utmost of meaning by playing it as loudly as possible. This boisterousness was more appropriate to Strauss's symphonic poem "Don Juan" which received a thrillingly forceful performance.—C.

Ashes of Japanese Dead Shipped Home Today

Memorial services for 30 officers and men of the Japanese navy who succumbed to wounds and illness in Central China were scheduled to be held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Higashi Honganji Temple at Wuchang Road, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. Included among the dead was Lieut. Masao Shikura. The urns containing the ashes of the deceased will be taken back to Japan by a ship leaving at 10 o'clock this morning.

Chungking in Grip Of Cold Wave

Chungking, Jan. 22.

Chungking is in the grip of a wave of unusual cold with intermittent snow and rain. Snow-fall is also reported from Hunan and Kiangsi, in addition to previous reports on snow-fall in Hupeh and Honan.

As a result of the weather, a lull prevails on the Hupeh and Hunan fronts.—Reuter.

"La Revue Nationale Chinoise"

The first 1940 number of "La Revue Nationale Chinoise" provides an encouragement to keep the eyes open in a very interesting article, "Publicité Changhaienne," by J. E. Loret, which is excellently illustrated by photographs of the many posters and other methods of advertising to be seen on the streets of Shanghai. There is a third instalment of "Dix Mois de Mission Sanitaire dans le sud de la Chine," by Général Lasnet; "L'Economic de l'Indo-Chine" is by René Bouvier; "La Peinture à la Langue," is a pleasant little article by Pierre Flogny, with illustrations. The customary Far Eastern, political and general news, the useful diary, book reviews, and photographs of local events, go to make up a good number for January.

British Fund for Relief In China

The following is the distribution of funds for the period May to December 31, 1939.

North China	$ 413,094.39
Shantung	17,000.00
Middle Yangtze River region	126,671.34
South and West China	1,443,463.00
Kiangsu	261,460.20
Total	$2,261,688.93

Counterfeit Settlement Tram Ticket

Charged with circulating counterfeit Settlement tramway company's tickets, a Chinese woman named Chu Wang-sze was sentenced to two months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court. She was caught on Saturday after she had made a futile effort to circulate some of the fake notes in a cigarette and exchange shop at 102 Kansu Road. She tried to buy two packages of cigarettes with the tramcar tickets which are generally accepted in lieu of official small money but an apprentice discovered that her tickets were counterfeit ones. He notified a nearby policeman who caught the woman easily. In her possession 43 pieces of counterfeit tramcar tickets were found.

Button Factory Burns In Western Area

A tin-button factory was gutted by flames and two Chinese houses near by were badly damaged yesterday morning in Lane 403, Robison Road, in extra-Settlement territory. Firemen from the Ichang Road Station battled the flames which were quickly put under control. No one was injured.

Demands for Increase By Yee Tsoong Hands

Work Resumed at Factory In Ward Road

After a short "stay-in" strike, on Saturday afternoon, 1,400 workers at the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. factory at 733 Ward Road were yesterday working normally again.

The workers, mostly women, struck at 12.30 o'clock noon on Saturday, demanding an increase in the allowance granted because of the high cost of living. Soon afterwards, however, they agreed to resume work while negotiations with the management were in progress.

The employees presented their demands yesterday morning. They are working while the management is considering their proposal. The Yee Tsoong Co., formerly the British-American Tobacco Co., is a British-registered enterprise.

Italian Battleship Swept By Fire

Rome, Jan. 21.

Fire broke out aboard Italy's newest battleship, the 35,000-ton Littorio, the authorities announced this evening. The Littorio only recently concluded speed trials in the Gulf of Genoa. No explanations and no details on the incident were given.—Havas.

Tens of Thousands Get Cheap Rice First Day

Initial Distribution Made In Two Foreign Areas

Approximately 60,000 Chinese obtained cheap Saigon rice between the hours of 1 and 6 p.m. on Sunday, when the special sales were held in the International Settlement.

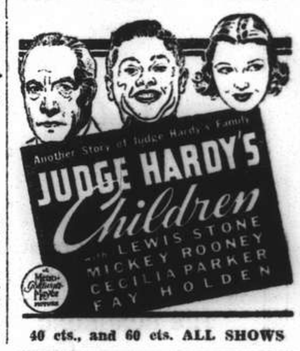
Fifty shops distributed tickets and another fifty handled the actual distribution of the rice. There were no disturbances. Forty shops in the French Concession also did a rushing business, and it is estimated that a total of 2,600 piculs was sold in the two foreign areas combined. The grain was distributed at the rate of one dollar's worth to each customer.

Cheap sales of rice were resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in both the International Settlement and the French Concession, and again they were well attended.

Glycine SOYBEAN COMPOUND
BETTER THAN MILK COSTS LESS
$2.25 per lb-tin at ALL STORES

ASTOR
To-day at 2.30 5.30, and 9 p.m.
The Most Dramatic, Thrilling Spectacular Chinese Picture
"THE FIRE OVER PI-YUN PALACE"
(Stall) 60 cts., (Bal.) 80 cts., $1.10

HIGHLAND QUEEN Grand 10 Liqueur
MACDONALD & MUIR, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, LEITH, GLASGOW, LONDON
Agents: EGAL & CIE.

Uptown
To-day at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
ANOTHER GREAT STORY of JUDGE HARDY'S FAMILY!


40 cts., and 60 cts. ALL SHOWS

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MASQUERADE
A prize will be awarded for the ladies' best fancy dress.
COVER CHARGE $1.

DOUMER TEL. 30787
To-day Only! at 2.30 5, 7, and 9.15 p.m.
OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
BRIAN AHERN in
"THE GREAT GARRICK"
Gay! Spectacular! Witty! Romantic!
Starting To-morrow!
Charles LAUGHTON—
Merle OBERON in
"PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII"
40 cts., 60 cts. and 85 cts. incl. Tax.

For Russian Cuisine
in its best presentation
Night Club
TEDDY & FERRY GUZZA
815 Avenue Joffre Telephone 71609

Mellow Music
by the Roxy's Melody Masters
ROXY NIGHT CLUB
1409 YU YUEN ROAD TELEPHONE 22822

CAPITOL
142 Museum Road
Telephone 17100
2.30, 5.30, 9
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
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Douglas FAIRBANKS, jr.
Wm FYFFE
Margaret LOCKWOOD
Wed. and Thursday ILLEGAL TRAFFIC

GOLDEN GATE
745 Avenue Foch
Telephone 74456
2.30, 5.30, 9
44cts., 65cts., 85cts.
TO-DAY! MIDNIGHT
Claudette COLBERT Don AMECHE
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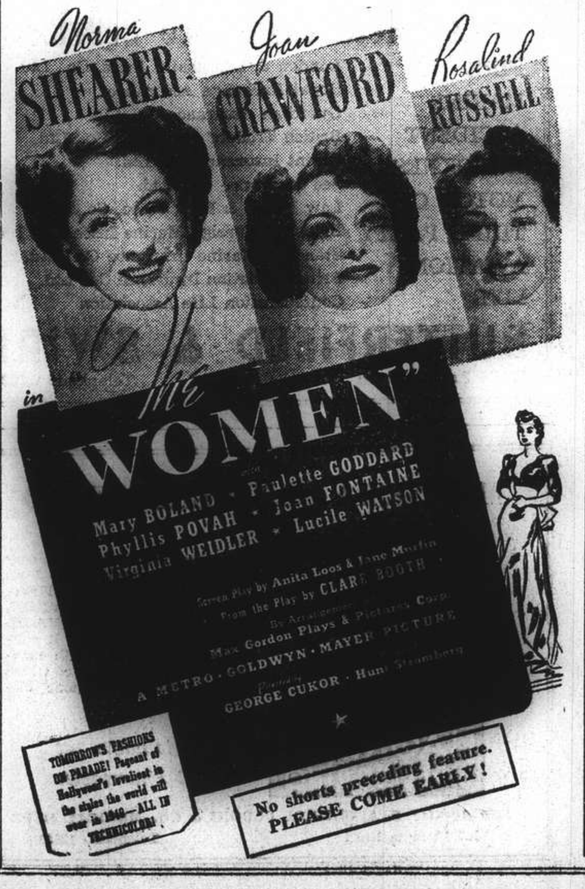
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BIRTHS

HASICK.—On January 21, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. I. HASICK, a son. -1307

POPE.—On January 22, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. D. POPE, a daughter, DORIS MAY. -1305

DEATH

JOHNSTON.—On January 22, 1940, W. R. JOHNSTON, killed in aeroplane accident at Bali. Deeply regretted by his colleagues in the Public Health Department. (By cable.) -1342

CARD OF THANKS

FERNANDO, FREDERICO and ALVARO MARQUES wish to thank their many friends for the messages of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their bereavement. -1328

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE AMERICAN PROTEST

It is inevitable that freedom-loving people, whether belligerents or neutrals, should irk under the restrictions of censorship, and this is more particularly so in the case of the latter, who see in it an interference with their rights to communicate with people of a nation involved in a war with which they, themselves, have no intimate interest. The mails have always been regarded as endowed with a certain inviolability, and to see it breached has always been resented. It is for that reason that it is possible to sympathize to a very large extent with the protest of the United States Government, of December 27, regarding the examination by the British censorship of United States mail destined for the enemy. While there seems to be a substantial agreement between the two governments regarding the right to censor terminal mails, an entirely different question arises over the examination of mails carried on vessels which have been diverted to British ports in connection with the blockade. The British Government view, that Article I of the Hague Convention confers immunity from examination only for genuine postal correspondence, and that the belligerent has the right to satisfy itself of the genuineness of such matter, seems to be well taken, for an immunity such as that without some safeguard would be capable of the gravest abuse. The view is supported by precedents established during the last war, none of the belligerents accepting the contention that the Hague Convention absolutely prohibited the censorship of mailbags, the right of search being regarded as including full examination of mails. It is the contention of the British Government that Washington recognized this right in 1916, when the United States were still neutral, and, if this statement holds good, then the position of the British Government on the subject would seem to be perfectly sound and proper. It is upon the interpretation of Article I that a solution of the difficulty is to be found, and if one was agreed upon in 1916 it should hold as good now as it did then.

The British position is rendered all the stronger by reason of the *aide memoire* of November 23 last, in which the United States were given clear evidence of how the mails were being used to organize traffic in contraband between German sympathizers in America and Germany, and it may safely be argued that, as enemy sympathizers are availing themselves of neutral mailbags for the purpose of defeating the blockade, which the Allies have instituted, steps should be taken by the neutral governments concerned to prevent it, or the belligerents should be allowed to take such precautions as would render their blockade as complete as possible. In this connection it may be pointed out that with Germany recklessly sinking neutral vessels carrying mails a much worse offence is being committed. There have been no protests over this much grosser interference with the postal arrangements of neutrals which means the total destruction of the mails, whereas the censorship imposed by the Allies merely implies that mails may be held up for a short while, after which everything short of contraband is permitted to go forward, involving but slight harm to neutral interests. The point needs to be emphasized. Germany is wilfully destroying mails carried by neutral vessels which she is sending to the bottom of the sea without the slightest justification. The Allies are not, and their respect for the rights of neutrals ever since the war broke out stands in the most favourable contrast with that of Germany. It is readily admitted that two wrongs, if indeed there are two, do not make a right, but if the original interpretation of Article I of the Hague Convention is correct then the Allies have committed no wrong whatever, and are in fact following a procedure established by precedent and agreement so long ago as nearly twenty-four years. That being so the British Government would quite clearly be justified in standing by what is now a definitely recognized right, and one which involves no breach of the Hague Convention.

Whether it would be the best thing to do so depends upon a correct estimate of values, —whether the results to be obtained from adherence to the practice complained of do in fact justify its continuance in the face of the American protest. Mr. Edwin James, managing editor of the New York "Times" puts the matter quite plainly. Search of American mail on the high seas causes irritation in a country in which, he claims, 80 per cent. of the population sympathizes with the Allies. This, he asserts, is perhaps "something too valuable to risk modification," by continuing existing practices. The point is well taken, even though the question may be asked as to what the United States and other neutrals are prepared to do with regard to the interference with their mails by the sinking of neutral vessels conveying them. A balanced neutrality is eminently desirable, but it requires that neutrals, whose rights it is alleged are infringed merely by the exercise of a formerly-admitted right to search, should be prepared equally to protest against the destruction of their mails by Germany. That, in the very improbable event of its being recognized by Germany, would entail the complete immunity of neutral vessels carrying neutral mails, a perfection which can never be realized so long as Germany continues the indiscriminate laying of mines. The amount of contraband passing into Germany by these means may be indeed very small compared with the huge bulk which has been already cut off, but the conveyance of important intelligence by a means which would become in such circumstances absolutely safe from interference, might on the other hand be a very serious matter indeed. In any event, it is undesirable that the prolonged arguments of the last war should again be indulged in, and, if it is at all possible, a modification of the British attitude would seem to be the wisest course in the circumstances.

Arrest of Germans

A certain amount of protest is reported to have been aroused in Japan at the action of a British warship in removing from the Japanese liner, Asama Maru, 21 German passengers who were endeavouring to return to Germany via Japan and Siberia. On the point of a different interpretation of the provisions of international law under which this British action was taken this protest is based, but it is hoped that there will be no serious diplomatic controversy regarding it. One reason is the similarity of an incident during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 when Japan was in precisely the same position as Britain is today, and this incident is now accepted as a precedent. According to Viscount Ishii, who contributed an interesting article on the subject in the "East Asia Review" some months ago, information was received by the Japanese Government that three Americans, invited by the Chinese Government and reported to be in possession of some secret for the destruction of the Japanese fleet, had sailed from San Francisco. After a long search of ships arriving from the United States, the trio were found on the Messageries Maritimes steamer Sydney, bound for Kobe. Considering that Japan was at war with China and was entitled to apprehend the men the vessel was boarded at Kobe and the three men were arrested. The French Minister to Japan protested and it was from the lips of Dr. Louis Renault, legal adviser to the French Foreign Office, that the decisive judgment came. Lecturing on the subject of contraband of war, Dr. Renault introduced the Sydney incident, and, extending it to include the broad question of extraterritoriality, he admitted the measure taken by the Japanese Government was "perfectly just." According to Viscount Ishii, who was then an attaché at the Japanese Legation in Paris and, in his spare time, attended the classes at the Paris Law College, Dr. Renault's conclusions were these:

1. In times of war, extraterritoriality, being recognized for peace-times, should be considered suspended within the scope of operation of belligerents' rights.
2. Japan' action in the Sydney case was nothing more than the exercise of a belligerents' right against a neutral ship.
3. The apprehension of the three passengers, moreover, took place in Japanese territorial waters.

While there is a slight divergence of circumstances in the two cases the similarity remains and is strengthened by the fact that British action was appropriately taken outside Japanese territorial waters.

The Balkans' Turn

With the relaxation of tension in the Low Countries comes reports of feverish political activity in the Balkans again, and anxiety is being felt concerning German and Russian intentions there. Germany has not been receiving as much in the way of supplies from Rumania as she at first expected, and that is reported to be due mainly to the poor transport facilities over the railway which connects the two countries, but which also passes through that portion of Poland at present under Russian control. It is reported that the Soviet is prepared to grant Germany a zone of twenty-six miles wide along the railway, thus ensuring direct contact between Germany and Rumania and permitting the former to bring considerable pressure to bear upon the latter. The alleged occupation of that zone by German troops gives a clear idea of what is contemplated, and the question which must exercise the Italian Government is exactly what Russia is to receive in return. The probabilities are that Germany has agreed to support Russian endeavour to wrest Bessarabia from Rumania. That would mean a further incursion by the Soviets into the Balkans, which it has been stated, time and again, it is the Italian intention to resist. If indeed there is such a plan in existence its execution would amount to another betrayal of Italian adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact. The significance of the reported plan is that it embraces the idea of Russian expansion into the Balkans with the consent and approval of Germany, and the important point which arises is as to whether Italy would resist such an expansion sponsored as it undoubtedly would be by its partner in the Rome-Berlin Axis. Obviously, opposition to Russia is one thing, and opposition to a combined Germany and Russia is an entirely different matter. It has to be emphasized that the plan is only reported, that at present there is no confirmation, but it follows so closely along the lines of other German betrayals of Italy that it is by no means improbable, and in fact extremely likely.

Propaganda Boomerang

Propaganda is admittedly a weapon which can be turned in almost any direction, unless most skilfully handled by those responsible for it. There have been many instances recently when Dr. Goebbels, the Reich Minister of Propaganda, has overreached himself. But surely there could be few better than his charges that in Britain the people are starving, that unemployment is rife, and that the general standard of living since the outbreak of the war has declined so severely that the working classes are in a ferment of discontent. The best guide to such a statement is the comparison of the income per head of the population of the countries concerned. In Britain this average is £112 a year. According to Nazi statistics, the equivalent figures in Germany are 1,046 Reichsmarks, or, according to the official German rate of exchange, £61 a year. Nothing else is needed to prove the absurdity of the German claims. But if it were, it is provided in the official German "Statistisches Jahrbuch." There it is stated that the consumption of meat per head of the German population in 1937, before the war caused a shortage in this food, was 45.9 kilogrammes. In the same issue will be found the statement that the consumption of meat per head in the British Isles was over the same period 65.1 kilogrammes—or nearly half as much again. The figures produced by the Nazis themselves show the average Briton consumes about 80 per cent. more sugar than the average German, 75 per cent. more fish, and between 25 and 30 per cent. more butter and eggs. He also drinks more beer. The German worker has no freedom of thought. He must keep his opinions to himself all the time, or take the consequences from the Gestapo which looks after his morals. Yet he has to work many more hours than the British worker, and for much less pay. He is subject to all sorts of levies on his meagre pay in the interests of social services, yet he has no means of knowing how the money thus collected from him is spent. If he presumes to query as to expenditure, he finds himself in a concentration camp. From these facts it can be judged which working class is suffering the more from this war. Whatever may be the effects after the war, there can be little doubt that at the moment the British are in clover, while the Germans, working blindly for an idea which few of them support, are being ground between the upper and the nether millstones.

IN PARENTHESIS

Hot Water

WITH a new ordinance having been published in Germany, limiting the use of hot water, it seems apparent that the Gestapo will have little work to do because, if the supply of hot water is to be limited, it should follow that people will find it increasingly difficult in Germany to get into "hot water"....or will they?

* * *

Where She Got Off?

IN the deep blackout there was a scrum round a bus. The conductor cried "Full up," and had to ask a very self-confident young lady if she would get off.

In a bored tone she asked, "So what? Have I got to walk?"

"No," said the conductor. "If yer wait a minute I'll get orf and give yer a piggy-back."

* * *

Air-raid Warning

A TINY chink of light gleaming through the darkness brought The Robin to The Sparrow's Nest. Adjusting the half walnut shell that served him as a tin hat he rapped smartly on the door. Presently The Sparrow's wife opened it.

"Who is it?" she asked, peering into the gloom. She had been crying again. A big tear ran down her beak and trembled on the tip.

"Warden," said The Robin.

"Oh dear, oh dear," said The Sparrow's wife. "Is there a raid?"

"No," said The Robin, "but there soon will be if you send out signals."

"Signals?" said The Sparrow's wife. "Me?"

"Every light showing is a signal to the enemy," said The Robin.

"Oh, am I showing a light?" asked The Sparrow's wife. "Oh dear, you must think me awful."

"Not at all, not at all," said The Robin, "we all make mistakes."

The Sparrow's wife opened the door a little wider and recognized The Robin.

"Why, if it isn't Mr. Robin," she said. "Oh, do come in."

"I'm on duty, you know," said The Robin.

"Just for a cup of tea," said The Sparrow's wife. "It won't take a minute and I'm sure you're cold this dreadful night."

"Well, thank you," said The Robin, stepping in and thumping his little red chest.

"And a nice worm sandwich?" asked The Sparrow's wife.

"Oh, no, no," said The Robin. "I mustn't intrude."

"You're not intruding at all," said The Sparrow's wife, "and they're ever so nice made with hot toast and shamrock salad."

"Well, if you insist," said The Robin. "Perhaps I can adjust your curtain for you?"

"Oh, thanks ever so much," said The Sparrow's wife. "I always feel safer with a man in the place. I don't know why."

"Mr. Sparrow out?" asked The Robin.

"Yes," said The Sparrow's wife, another tear starting in her eye. "He's out."

"War work, I expect," suggested The Robin.

"No," said The Sparrow's wife, taking out her handkerchief. "Not exactly war work."

"Probably got caught in the blackout," said The Robin.

The Sparrow's wife broke down.

"Come, come, come," said The Robin. "You mustn't cry like that."

"I can't help it. I'm so miserable."

She buried her beak in his shoulder while he patted her back.

"I suppose he's at The Treetops Club," said The Robin.

"Every night," said The Sparrow's wife.

"Dear me," said The Robin.

"It seems so awful when others are sacrificing themselves," said The Sparrow's wife. "Look at you, out at all hours in the cold and rain."

"It's not for us to judge him," said The Robin, stroking the feathers on top of her head.

A long-drawn-out warbling note sounded outside The Nest. The Sparrow's wife gave a little scream. The Robin reached for his walnut shell with a shaking claw.

"It's a raid," said The Sparrow's wife. "Don't leave me."

"I must go," said The Robin. "It's my duty."

Outside there was the sound of singing.

"Dear old pals, jolly old pals,
Give me the friendship of dear old pals."

"Who's that," asked The Robin.

"It's him," said The Sparrow's wife, "with the Nightjar. They always come home like that."

Suddenly The Nest was shaken by the impact of a body, and The Sparrow lurched in.

"I'm an air-raid," shouted The Sparrow, giving the warbling note they had heard before. "Who-ee-e-e-e, who-ee-ee-e-ee. Take cover everybody. Who-ee-ee-e-e."

And, knocking The Robin's walnut shell over his eyes with a blow from his wing, The Sparrow fell into the chair by the fire and was instantly asleep.

—Gubbins in the "Sunday Express."

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	31.8	Max.	35.0
Same date, 1939	Min.	36.0	Max.	51.0

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	30.9	Max.	35.4
Same date, 1939	Min.	35.8	Max.	42.6

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 21st:—Siberian anticyclone steady all over the Far-East. Strong winter monsoon along the China Coast. Fine and cold weather in the north: snow in our regions: rainy in the south.

State on the morning of the 22nd:—Overcast and cold weather. North-north-westerly wind. High and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and cold weather with rather strong monsoon and local snow around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy and cold with sleet in places and strong monsoon over our regions and the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

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Japan Protests Over Asama Maru Search

Requests British Government to Pay Serious Consideration to Matter; Reserves Right To Demand Delivery of Detained Germans

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

THE Japanese Government today vigorously protested to the British Government against the action of the British Navy. The protest warned Britain that the repetition of such action in the future would aggravate all the more the sentiment of the Japanese nation against Great Britain.

"From a broad viewpoint of future relations between Japan and Great Britain, the Japanese Government requests the British Government to pay their serious consideration to this matter," the note said.

The note was handed to Sir Robert L. Craigie, H.M. Ambassador to Tokyo, by Mr. Masayuki Tani, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who invited the British Envoy to visit him at the Foreign Office. During the visit, Mr. Tani presented Sir Robert with the Japanese views on the case as well as the Japanese protest.

"The Japanese Government cannot but regard such British action as a serious and unfriendly act against Japan and therefore they attach the greatest importance to the affair," the note said.

"The Japanese Government cannot acquiesce to the measures taken by the British Navy, regarding which they demand the British Government give them a full and valid explanation promptly. The Japanese Government hereby explicitly reserve in advance the right to demand the delivery to them of the detained Germans," the note added.

The note pointed out that the British Navy acted contrary to accepted principles under international law in seizing nationals of a belligerent who are not actually embodied in the armed forces.

It also said that the British Naval officer who boarded the Asama Maru refused to explain reasons for the British action and even failed to reveal the name of his ship. The Captain of the Asama Maru refused the British demand to deliver the 21 Germans, but he was unable to prevent the British Navy from taking forcible measures for removing the Germans, the note said.—United Press.

Japanese Public Astounded

FROM PERCY WHITEING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

The Japanese public are astounded and indignant at the audacity a British cruiser displayed in seizing 21 of 51 German passengers on board the Asamu Maru while the liner was en route from San Francisco to Japan, only 40 miles from the entrance to Tokyo Bay and the Yokosuka Naval Base. The people remained calm awaiting the Government's investigation of the matter but the press displayed the story under banner headlines with the label "Pirate."

Dr. Enomoto, an authority of International Law, declared that the incident was a violation of International Law if the Germans were not on active service. Naval quarters informed me that they are unable to offer any comment as yet but said that the action of the British vessel was most unexpected. They wondered why the Asamu Maru had not radioed to the Yokosuka Naval Base, but added that if a Japanese warship had gone to the rescue matters would have been much more complicated. The name of the British cruiser was unknown but it is said to be a 10,000-ton vessel.

Mr. Y. Suma, the Foreign Office spokesman, said that the government deemed it very disagreeable that the British cruiser should search a Japanese vessel and arrest passengers so near the Japanese coast. Mr. Suma did not say what retaliation might be taken but said "we will take appropriate action." "Great Britain has informally notified us" Mr. Suma added "that they intended to take 'serviceable Germans' aboard Japanese vessels but we have informally replied that we will not agree to such action unless the German are actually in the military service and will consider them immune from seizure if they are not.

Despite this the British took sudden action without any advance notice. The foregoing exchange of views began three weeks ago via naval channels between Tokyo and London before and after the Asama Maru sailed from San Francisco but the discussions were of a general nature and did not specifically mention the Asama Maru."

Cruiser Fired Blank Shot

Mr. Suma said that only uniformed men in active service were liable to seizure and not reservists. When the cruiser fired the blank shot at the merchant ship the Asama Maru had no choice but to halt. The captain of the Japanese liner radioed the N. Y. K. office, which in turn notified the Government. Mr. Suma refused to comment on possible precedents in Japanese naval history, saying that the Government must investigate before saying or doing anything further.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

U.S.-Japan Trade Relations

No Discriminatory Tariffs After Treaty Expirations, Says Foreign Office

FROM PERCY WHITEING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Mr. Y. Suma, Foreign Office spokesman said today, "Our Embassy in Washington continues to approach the American State Department regarding Japanese-American trade relations after the treaty expires on Friday. We hope for fortunate developments, but in the meantime we are watching matters with the greatest concern.

"These discussions" Mr. Suma continued, "have the most important bearing on the mutual relations of both countries and include the entry of goods into ports of either nation as well as residential qualifications of people of the countries; also; they concern America's moral embargo on planes and aviation petrol."

"A situation without a treaty causes not only uneasiness in Japan but also in America. I think that the United States should consider the matter seriously. I do not anticipate that America will go so far as to place an embargo on all petroleum products. No date has been fixed for the promulgation of Japanese Government ordinances concerning the status quo of Americans in Japan when the treaty expires."

Further Talks Possible

Mr. Suma also said that Mr. H. Arita, Foreign Minister, intends to have further talks with Mr. J. Grew, American Ambassador, wherein he would point out that Japan earnestly was striving to remove causes of American dissatisfaction over conditions in China. Several matters had been settled, he added.

The situation was psychologically most unfortunate, he went on to say. Japanese opinion was affected by American failure to agree with the Japanese proposals regarding a *modus vivendi* and also Senator Pittman's agitation.

Gaimusho Comment

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

At his press conference today, the Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that an ordinance concerning imports from the United States, on the lines mentioned by the Japanese press, was under consideration, but that the date of its promulgation had not yet been decided.

This was in reply to a question by a correspondent referring to a report of the "Asahi Shimbun." The newspaper stated on January 20 that an ordinance would be promulgated on January 24, to be enforced on January 27, under which "no discriminatory tariffs will be imposed on imports from the United States after the existing trade treaty has expired (January 26)." The "Asahi" revealed that American goods would continue to be accorded most-favoured nation treatment, while appropriate administrative steps would be taken to ensure the protection of the rights of Americans residing in Japan.

The Japanese Embassy at Washington, the spokesman continued, was taking up with the Department of State technical questions "which have a very important bearing on the Japanese-American situation."

Pointing out that a situation without a treaty was not only very uneasy for the Japanese people but also for Americans residing in Japan, he said: "Mr. Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister is quite willing and prepared to have another talk with Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador."—Reuter.

"Hochi Shimbun" Views

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Japanese attempts to better relations with the United States were compared with a one-sided love affair today by the "Hochi Shimbun."

Japan, the "Hochi" explained, was continuing to court American favours while in the United States threats were being made to bring economic pressure to bear on Japan upon the expiration of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. These suggestions in the United States were being made in spite of the fact that the treaty situation had not been decided upon, the paper continued.

The "Hochi" questioned whether it was Japan's one-sided duty to approach the United States with sincerity when American had no sincerity towards Japan.

Dissatisfaction was expressed with the attitude of the Japanese Government, which could not take retaliatory measures. Japan's methods to cope with the new situation to be brought about by the expiration of the treaty should be decided upon without hesitation, the "Hochi" concluded.—Domei.

Gen. Chiang Attends Wu Pei-fu Memorial

Chungking, Jan. 22.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek yesterday afternoon personally attended a meeting in honour of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who died in Peiping In December.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President, of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, and General Ho Ying-ching, War Minister, were also present.—Reuter.

Italian Liner Destroyed at Sea by Fire

Three Lifeboats with 107 Souls Still Adrift; Mines Sink More Ships

Toulon, Jan. 22.

Fire destroyed the 11,669-ton Italian liner Orazio last night 100 miles off the French Mediterranean coast.

Two French destroyers rescued most of the 600 passengers and 350 members of the crew. Eight hundred persons still were unaccounted for early today but it was believed most of them were safe in lifeboats which half a dozen ships were seeking in the darkness. Many survivors were burned and others were in a grave condition from exposure. The French Navy ordered warships to proceed to the scene at full speed and ambulances and doctors were ordered to stand by at the Marseilles docks to await survivors.

The Orazio sailed for South America on Saturday from Genoa and took fire between Marseilles and Barcelona. Among the passengers were many women and children as well as the Italian Military and Aviation Mission to Bolivia and the new Italian Minister to Panama.

The liner Conte Biancamano, which was due in Genoa today from Shanghai, altered her course last night and picked up two lifeboats from the Orazio. An unnamed French steamship picked up another lifeboat.

The captain of a French destroyer which rushed to the scene reported that the Italian ship was enveloped in gigantic flames and was sinking. Two additional French destroyers were ordered to stand by to dispose of the wreck when it burned out.

Most of the lifeboats were drifting toward Marseilles and a watch for them was being kept there. Stiff breezes in the direction of the shore aided the lifeboats.

Among the ships going to the aid of the Orazio were the steamers Colombo and Cellini which sailed from Genoa as soon as news of the disaster reached there.—United Press.

Three Lifeboats Missing

Rome, Jan. 22.

One hundred and seven persons, including 64 members of the crew, who left the burning Italian steamer Orazio in three small lifeboats, are still missing. An official communique released here today said the steamer was carrying 412 passengers and 231 members of the crew of which numbers 318 were picked up by the Italian ship Conte Biancamano, 173 by the Italian vessel Colombo and 48 by the French ship Ville d'Ajaccio.

Seaplanes have set out to search for the three boats believed to be drifting near the scene of the disaster.

An office from the Oradio, which is still burning, said a violent explosion shook the vessel yesterday morning, probably originating from the engine room, and flames spread quickly. Besides the engineers who were near the machines at the time of the explosion, there were no casualties, all the passengers reaching the lifeboats in perfect order and calm.—Havas.

Two Neutral Ships Sunk

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.

Seventeen members of the crew were drowned when the Swedish steamer Flandria (1,179 tons) sank on Thursday after striking two mines 100 miles off Ymuiden, in northern Holland, it was revealed today. Four other members of the crew, after spending two days in an open boat, were landed at Ymuiden on Saturday night by a Norwegian steamer. The Flandria was en route from Gothenburg to Amsterdam.

Another neutral ship meeting the same fate was the Danish vessel Tekla 1,469 tons), which sank off north-east Scotland yesterday, it is believed to have struck a mine. The crew was rescued by a Norwegian ship and taken to Bergen.—Reuter.

More Merchantmen Sunk

London, Jan. 22.

The Blue Funnel Line ss. Protesilaus, 9,577 tons, was wrecked on the west coast yesterday. A mine was believed to have been responsible for the wreck in which no casualties were reported.

The steamer Ferryhill was mined and sunk off the north-east coast and twelve persons were believed to have been lost. Only two survivors have been landed thus far.

The Estonian steamer Mautic sank off the Shetland Islands on Saturday. The crew was saved.—United Press.

U-Boat Attacker Sunk

London, Jan. 22.

The German submarine which attacked and sank the Norwegian steamer Notos on January 20 off the coast of England, probably sank a few minutes after the attack, members of the crew landed in a Scottish port declared today. The seamen said a loud explosion was heard to come from the submarine, followed by a column of smoke almost immediately afterwards.—Havas.

Germany's "War of Nerves" Against Neutral Countries Condemned

Herr Hitler Cannot Release Monster Armies but Can Shift Them to Menace Peaceful States, Says Writer

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 22.

In an editorial comment on the German threat to Belgium and Holland, the "Sunday Times" under the heading of "War Nerves" says: "If at the present season Hitler cannot release his monster armies, at least by moving them about he can try to terrorize the public of first this and then that neutral state. At one moment it is Holland and Belgium; at another Hungary and Rumania. At yet another it may be Denmark and Scandinavia, or Yugoslavia or Switzerland.

"The advantage of such manoeuvres is that his possible victims cannot ignore them. They must watch and wait in full force and expensive effort and nerve-racking experience. On the other hand, the cost to Germany is little or nothing. She has to keep her reserve armies somewhere and frontiers like those of Belgium and Holland, where the men are immune from bombing or shellfire, and handy for reinforcing the Western war front if required, are very well adapted for such depots. Much the same may be said of the Eastern front."

The "Sunday Times" points out: "It is not only by troop movements that Germany attempts to terrorize her neutral neighbours. Threats and denunciations in her press are also timed to keep them on tenterhooks. Another method is that of the object lesson, of which the swift overrunning of Poland was one example, and the undisguised atrocities now practised in that country, another.

"Germany wants neutrals to be persuaded not only that it is hopeless to resist her, but that in any country that does resist, the most ruthless cruelties will be suffered by the population. Like a Roman tyrant, Germany does not mind being hated provided she is sufficiently feared.

"The same motive is being developed in her treatment of neutral shipping. Cases like the sinking of the Dutch ships Sliedrecht and Arensdkerk, the Canadian Reefer, and Norwegian steamers, cannot be defended on any principle known to international law. They are defiant acts of arbitrary brutality, committed for no purpose but to terrify nation who were wronged."—Reuter.

Salute to the Enemy; in a French Prison Camp

German prisoners in French hands are subject to the orders of the highest ranking man among them even in prison camps. Here is a squad of prisoners on the left lined up for inspection in a camp "somewhere in France" while their commander and the French officer exchange salutes.

Finns Bomb Kronstadt and Red Bases in Estonia

Karelian Isthmus Fighting Intensified; Russian Attackers Repulsed; Many Soviet Planes Downed

Helsinki, Jan. 22.

KRONSTADT, strongly-protected Soviet naval base protecting Leningrad harbour, was bombed by far-ranging Finnish warplanes, it was announced officially last night. Finnish bombers also roared southward to bomb two Soviet air bases at Paldiski port just south of Tallinn, capital of Estonia, the official announcement added.

Increased war activity throughout Finland was reported in the Finnish General Staff communique last night. While land operations were on a larger scale, several hundreds of Soviet planes roared over open towns and military positions on bombing assignments, it was stated. "Activity was greater than normally in the Karelian Isthmus," the communique began. "Both artilleries were considerably active.

"In the region of the Taipale River, the enemy put down a heavy artillery barrage late yesterday afternoon and then attacked. The attacks were repulsed, with Soviet losses high. North-east of Lake Ladoga, Finnish troops carried out raids from their positions and captured several Soviet outposts.

"Bombings in the interior on Saturday caused two deaths and about 22 persons injured, reports indicate at present. Captured Soviet airmen revealed they had taken off on their flights from aerodromes in Estonia. Finnish air forces carried out several reconnaissance, defence and bombing flights, raiding a number of Soviet air bases with success," the General Staff added. "According to confirmed reports, a Soviet observation balloon was shot down. The three Soviet warplanes reported 'probably' shot down yesterday were found today."

With Soviet raiders extending their use of 500 kilogram bombs, three-quarters of Hangoe, half of Ekenas and a third of Abo have been reduced to ashes. Soviet squadrons kept up their bombings last night, with 400 planes taking part. Many fires have broken out, especially in towns in south and south-west Finland.

Unofficial reports asserted that Finnish soldiers made prisoners-of-war by the Soviets are treated with but little consideration for they are regarded as "enemies of the people, Whites and counter-revolutionaries."—Havas.

5,000 Italian Volunteers

Paris, Jan. 22.

According to the "Paris Soir," 5,000 Italian volunteers are en route to Helsinki.

The newspaper says that Marshal Karl Gustav von Mannerheim, commander-in-chief of the Finnish forces, has thanked Great Britain and France for their first consignments of war materials. French aid to Finland, declares "Le Petit Parisien," has already made itself felt, and Swedish assistance is also becoming apparent.—Reuter.

Maerkajaervi Fighting

Helsinki, Jan. 22.

With their long column crumpled back on itself, the Russians today continued to resist stubbornly near Maerkjaervi and launched occasional counter-attacks, supported by tanks, to gain relief from the Finn pressure.

Red Army commanders, authoritative quarters said, were handicapped by the need to protect the masses of war materials and transportation concentrated near Maerkajaervi. The temperature continued at zero Fahrenheit.

The Finns claim to have discovered a sure method of dealing with Russian tanks. Armed with heavy iron bars, two Finn soldiers jump from trees in the woods on the blind side of a tank. They climb on top of the tank, pry it open and then drop hand grenades inside.

Mass Bombings Retaliated

Mass raids on Russian bases in Estonia by Finnish planes yesterday were seen as reprisals for the use of these Estonian bases against Finland.

Official reports said 300 bombs were dropped on Saturday on civilian areas of Finnish cities in the worst Russian bombings carried out thus far. Three persons were killed and 35 others wounded in the bombings, the reports said. One Russian bomb scored a direct hit on a hospital at Turku and another hospital also was said to have been damaged on Saturday.

The reports said that 76 Russian planes, in the largest formation of the war, bombed one small community and later machine-gunned civilians and motor cars. Saturday's Russian raids were concentrated mainly at Tampere, Turku, Port Raasa, Rahti and Kouvola.—United Press.

Reds Shoot Own Survivors

Stockholm, Jan. 21.

Survivors of the Soviet 44th Division, which was routed by the Finns at Suomosalmi, will be shot by their own authorities, it was reported here today.—Havas.

Reds Steal German Oil Supplies

Reason for Nazi Army Inquiry; Troop Entry In Galicia Confirmed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 22.

News that German troops had entered the southern parts of Soviet-occupied Poland, was confirmed today by fifty United States citizens expelled from Soviet Russia, according to the Bucharest Correspondent of "The Times." Ahe Americans arrived today at Oraseni, a station on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, he adds.

A consignment of petroleum recently dispatched from Rumania, via Cernauti and Lwow, to the German military authorities at Cracow has not been delivered, reports the Balkans Correspondent of "The Times." A commission of German officers, stated to have come to Lwow to inquire into the matter, is said to have found that the consignment had been stolen by the Russians, who diverted it to the Finnish frontier.

Such suspicious disappearance of Rumanian goods intended for Germany, the correspondent declares, is known to have happened once before, soon after the re-opening of the railway from Cernauti to Lwow for traffic. The reported recurrence of the incident confirms other reports on the uncertainty of transport along this line, and might well account for persistent allegations that Germany is insisting on military supervision to ensure the delivery of supplies to and from Soviet-occupied Galicia, the correspondent concludes.

U.S. Oil Supplies to Russia

The British blockade has prevented any petrol from getting through direct from the United States to Germany, while Soviet Russia has probably obtained more than 1,300,000 barrels since the outbreak of the war, according to the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

One of the questions now being asked is whether American gasoline going to Russia is finding its way to Germany. Nearly all oil is being shipped from California, and once it has reached Russian shores nothing is known about its ultimate destination, the Correspondent continues.

Soviet imports of American petrol in September, he declares, amounted to 48,000 barrels, rose to 318,500 in October and totalled 317,000 in November. Officials here point out that very little of this petrol is of a very high grade and suitable for use by aeroplanes. They believe that so-called "moral embargo," invoked against the export of refining machinery, will prevent this increased export from being used in Russia's campaign against Finland, the "Daily Telegraph" concludes.—Reuter.

Regular German Troops

Cernauti, Jan. 22.

It is learned from trustworthy sources that there are two regiments of German regular troops in Lwow and several divisions in Eastern Galicia, until now occupied only by the Soviets.

Well-informed circles note that the large number of German troops do not consist merely of technicians or a police detachment. The arrival of the Germans coincides with the departure of Soviet troops in an opposite direction, eastward, at the rate of from three to six trains each night. This transport of troops is causing a congestion in railway traffic and many delays have been caused in the regular train schedules.

Political quarters here conclude that the military and strategic co-operation between the Germans and the Russians is now developing in Galicia, but opinion is divided as to the further intentions of Berlin and Moscow.—Havas.

German Plane Flies Over Holland

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.

The Government press service announced this morning that last Saturday a German plane flew over Dutch territory at a great height. The machine was seen over Nijmegen, Gelderland, Utrecht, and The Hague. The Dutch Government has lodged a protest with Berlin over this violation of Dutch territory.—Havas.

Japanese Operate Near Hangchow

Capture Siaoshan South Of Chientang River; Attack In Snow One Foot Deep

Hangchow, Jan. 22.

Driving through snow one foot deep, Japanese detachments which at 11 a.m. today captured Siaoshan continued to advance south of the Chientang River this afternoon.

Launching new operations in that area, three Japanese units began crossing the river early this morning. All forces had landed on the south bank at 7 a.m. A barrage laid down by Japanese artillery kept the landing forces covered.

The objective in the new drive was apparently to establish safety in the areas of the Yangtze delta along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway and in the vicinity of Hangchow.

Japanese forces also hope, military observers here stated, to cut off supply routes to the Chungking Government. The Chekiang-Kiangsi and a portion of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways were being used by the Chinese forces, it was pointed out, as supply routes.

To Halt Foreign Supplies

Japanese forces expect to halt the importation of foreign commodities from Ningpo.

Chinese troops in the neighbourhood of Ningpo and further on are under command of Gen. Ku Chu-tung in the 3rd War Zone.

It is recalled that since Japanese forces landed on Hangchow Bay on December 24, 1937 under Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, Japanese troops have stood virtually face to face with Chinese forces at Hangchow with only the Chientang River between them.

When Japanese forces reached the south bank of the river this morning, the press section of a Japanese detachment hoisted a balloon on which was written in Chinese characters that Japanese forces had successfully landed on the south bank of the river. The news was circulated among the Chinese people through the Chinese paper, the Hangchow "Sin Pao."—Domei.

Chinese Suffer Big Losses

Canton, Jan. 22.

Chinese forces in attempts to recapture Nanning in southern Kwangsi lost 30,400 troops the last ten days of December and the first 20 days of January, a resumé of Japanese military operations in that area showed today. This number of soldiers was found dead on the fields of battle.

Japanese forces have captured 320 prisoners, several hundred tanks and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.—Domei.

R.A.F. Coastal Patrols Bomb German Ships

Nazi Army Leave Cancelled; Heavy Troop Movements Near Dutch Border; French Planes Fly over Reich

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 22.

WHILE engaged in reconnaissance over the North Sea yesterday aircraft of the Coastal Command sighted four German patrol vessels, which opened heavy anti-aircraft gunfire. The aircraft, according to an Air Ministry announcement, retaliated by dropping bombs, some of which were seen to fall within a few yards of the German vessels. No damage or casualties are claimed to have been suffered by the British aircraft.

All leave for German troops at the front has been restricted, according to the official German wireless. The announcer states that the restriction is due to transport difficulties owing to the bitter cold. Leave for home garrisons has also been restricted.

Photographs released by the Air Ministry, taken by the Royal Air Force over Germany, show an astonishing amount of detail regarding aerodromes, substitute landing grounds, ports, naval bases, railways, canals, rivers and military and commercial roads. All movements, it is stated, are soon known to the Allies who have a definite advantage in the matter of information. Much useful work has been done by comparison with earlier photographs of the same scene.

Aircraft Carries Two Cameras

Each aircraft carries two cameras designed to work in the worst circumstances. During reconnaissance flights, British aircraft avoid contact with the enemy for they seek information which is more useful to the Allies than the possible destruction of a German aeroplane. They fly in a straight level course over their objectives, using a vertical camera at a height of 2,000 feet and an oblique camera or close-ups from 1,000 feet or less, when necessary. Within three hours, the aircrafts return, and the photographs are being examined by experts to whom stereoscopes and magnifiers reveal much which was unseen even by trained aerial observers.—Reuter.

Heavy German Troop Movements

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.

The effect of the British blockade on German exports has become surprisingly apparent at Dutch frontier stations, according to reports from the Dutch-German border.

For the greater part of the day, these reports state, great stillness reigns at stations through which, a short time ago, long goods trains passed en route to Amsterdam and Rotterdam with heavy loads of German products for America and elsewhere.

The precautions taken on the German side to prevent passengers looking out of windows between Bentheim and Osnabrueck are presumed to be due to troop movements in the past week. Numerous troop trains passed through the junction at Loohze, in Westphalia, headed for the south-west, and many troops have been taken from north-western Germany to points further south.—Reuter.

French Planes Invade Germany

Paris, Jan. 22.

French planes twice flew over major cities and supply centres in southern Germany yesterday, the French High command announced last night.

French reports said British and French naval forces had discovered a group of German submarines. The results of the encounter are not yet known, the reports said.

German forces on the Western Front in a "reprisal raid" west of the Vosges were reported to have been repulsed in a violent hand-to-hand battle yesterday. The battle was carried out while artillery batteries on both sides battered enemy positions, the reports said.

Germans Seek Retaliation

The Germans, French reports said, were seeking to retaliate for recent deep incursions into German territory by French scouting forces. The Germans, the reports alleged, attempted to wound French soldiers with grenades and haul them back to the German lines.

The French High Command said the Germans were met with heavy machine-gun fire and grenades and were "forced to retreat in disorder." The Germans were "widely scattered" by the French resistance, the High Command communique stated.—United Press.

Western Front Quiet

Paris, Jan. 22.

Comparative calm reigned on the Western Front again yesterday. According to a French communique, Sunday was "a quiet day as a whole."

Setting a new record for its brevity, the latest French communique states: "Nothing to report."

Seven persons were killed, including two engine-drivers and a stoker, when a train carrying French troops on leave collided with a goods train near Troyes yesterday. The injured totalled about 40, but no one was seriously hurt.—Reuter.

Cold Wave Saves Holland

Belgium Demobilizes Reserves; Army Leave Resumed; Tension Ebbs

London, Jan. 22.

As the result of a further considerable easing of tension, army leave in the Netherlands will be resumed on Wednesday, while the Belgian Government is reported to be demobilizing some of those recently called to the colours, who are indispensable to the country's economic life.

One reason for the improved atmosphere is that heavy falls of snow have blocked roads in frontier districts.—Reuter.

Cold Wave Saves Holland

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.

The recent cold wave, coupled with powerful intervention from abroad and divergencies of opinion among the Nazi leaders and in the German High Command, saved Holland from a German attack, diplomatic circles here stated today, stressing that the easing of tension during the past two days has been confirmed by the announcement that leave would be granted again in the Dutch army.

These circles give the following details on the recent period of tension along the German-Dutch border. On the evening of January 13 it became apparent in the Hague and Brussels that there were important troop movements on the German side of the frontier. The German Government announced that passenger transport on the western railway lines would be reduced, and this measure was generally attributed to a resumption of the transport of troops and war material to the western frontier. These troop movements were made more ominous by the blaring announcements in the German press that Dutch territory had been violated on three separate occasions by British planes. At the time, it seemed clear that Germany was seeking an excuse to start an action against the Netherlands.

Soviet-German Co-operation

Concurrently, Soviet Russia sent threatening notes to the Scandinavian states, and German-Soviet co-operation seemed evident.

Reliable information was that Germany massed seventy divisions on the Dutch and Belgian borders, Of this number, ten were sent to the section of the Dutch frontier between Venloo and Maestricht, which forms a spear-head between Belgium and Germany.

A further eighteen divisions were stationed further north, facing Nijmegen. On January 15, however, the sudden cold wave upset all the carefully-prepared German plans.

It is stressed here that Holland took every precaution and was calmly prepared to face whatever situation might arise, determined not to tolerate any provocations. At the same time, a Dutch military mission was invited to visit a number of arsenals in Italy.

Diplomatic quarters are convinced that the divergencies of opinion between the German leaders which saved Holland from an attack last November remained as sharp as ever, and that the German High Command, however docile, will think twice before launching an attack in the west.—Havas.

Reason for Mr. Young's Arrest Undisclosed

New York Office Expects Early Release

FROM PERCY WHITEING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Mr. Y. Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, told me today that he could not disclose why the Japanese police arrested Mr. James R. Young, Tokyo correspondent for Hearst International News Service, on Sunday. It is consequently unknown whether Mr. Young's detention is the result of messages sent to the United States or his recent speech at the American Club in Tokyo, which he gave following his return from a trip to Chungking.

Early Release Anticipated

New York, Jan. 22.

Offices of the International News Service said last night that the release of Mr. James R. Young correspondent in Tokyo who was arrested Sunday, was expected in the near future.

Mr. Young was arrested in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo but the reason for his detention has not yet been disclosed. The State Department in Washington was informed of the incident by the American Embassy in Tokyo.—United Press.

British Workers Have Far Better Wages And Living Conditions Than German

Dr. Goebbels' Propaganda Assertions Refuted by Comparisons; Britons Get More Food, Services

London, Jan. 22.

Radio statements by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, that the German worker is better off than the British, are challenged by Mr. P. J. Dollan, second Labour Provost of Glasgow, in an article published here.

Mr. Dollan, who was one of the driving forces behind the British Empire Exhibition in 1938 and has been remarkably successful in attracting new industry to Clydeside, produces facts and figures from German sources to prove conclusively that British workers enjoy an income, a food supply and a social service organization which finds no parallel in Germany.

The best guide to the standard of living in a country, Mr. Dollan says, is the national income per head, the average income received by every member of the community. In Britain this is £112 per year. In Germany, the average is 1,046 Reichsmarks. The German official statisticians say that a fair exchange rate is seventeen Reichsmarks to the pound. At this rate, the average income per head of the German people is £61, or just a little more than half the British figure.

Quoting German statistics, Mr. Dollan points out that the average consumption of meat per head of the German population in 1937 was 45.9 kilogramms while the average for Britain in 1936 was 65.1 kilogramms, or nearly half as much again as the German.

The average Briton consumed 80 per cent. more sugar than the average German, 75 per cent. more fish, and between 25 and 30 per cent. more butter and eggs. Believe it or not, he also drinks more beer.

A British miner, who is among the lowest paid people in the community, in the first quarter of 1939, earned a little less than twelve shillings a shift, the German earned hardly more than eight shillings. The textile worker is another relatively poorly paid group in Britain. In Germany in 1937, the average weekly earnings of textile workers worked out at 29 shillings; in Britain as far back as 1935, the average was 36s. 6d., and there have been substantial increases since then, adds Mr. Dollan.—Reuter.

70 Per Cent. of Polish Navy Said Saved

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 22.

Seventy per cent. of the Polish Navy has joined the Allied forces, states a communique issued by the high command of the Polish Army in France, broadcast by the France wireless. Poland's pre-war navy, the communique reveals, totalled 26,564 tons of which 19,174 tons have been saved, together with almost the entire Polish merchant marine, it is added.—Reuter.

Japan Protests Over Asama Maru Search

(Continued from page 1)

Officials of the Japanese Government and the Captain of the Asama Maru conferred at length this afternoon.

The Vice-Spokesman for the Japanese Navy, Captain Okuma, told me, "We are all profoundly angry over such an affront on our very door step in sight of Mount Fujiyama. The affair is likely to assume serious proportions which it will not be so easy to settle."

The British Naval Attaché, Captain Tufnell, informed the press that it was dangerous for Japanese vessels to carry such Germans across the Pacific as such action would be condemned before any Prize Court.

The Japanese press asserts that "this impudence" will be the acid test for the new Japanese Cabinet of which the Prime Minister is a high naval officer, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. It is understood that members of the Diet are preparing to interpellate the Government on the matter.

It is also pointed out here that the Japanese vessels, Rakuyo Maru and the La Plata Maru are both due on January 25 and are both understood to be carrying German passengers.

H.M. Embassy Communique

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Only German technicians and Germans with skilled ratings were removed from the m.v. Asama Maru yesterday by British authorities, a communiqué issued today by the British Embassy here said.

Claiming that the British action was in accordance with international law, the communiqué pointed out that such persons would be useful to the enemy in the European conflict.

"The removal forcibly of German officers and seamen from a neutral vessel on the high seas is fully in accordance with international law. Such action has precedence, even in the present European war. The German Government has already acted in this manner," the announcement stated.

Meantime, the German Embassy here announced that a full investigation into the case would be made.

"Apparently, the British Navy did not hesitate to capture the German citizens not in active military service from aboard the Japanese ship in the very neighbourhood of the Japanese coast," the German communiqué said.

"At present the German Embassy is investigating details of the case in order to decide the future course to be followed. The German Embassy trusts that Japanese authorities will take all measures they deem appropriate to cope with this obvious interference with Japanese shipping and the rights of a neutral," the communiqué concluded.

Law on Seizure Explained

Legality in accordance with international law depended on the status of the German passengers, Mr. Juji Enomoto, Japanese international law authority, declared today.

"If the Germans seized by the British authorities," Mr. Enomoto stated, "are not in active military service, then the British action was contrary to international law.

"Even Japanese regulations on sea warfare recognize that persons enlisted in the enemy's forces, and found aboard a neutral vessel can be taken captive. Such a regulation has been adopted by all Powers. A similar provision is contained in the Declaration of London.

"Those Germans seized by the British authorities should, if the action is within the scope of international law," he continued, "be only Germans enlisted in German forces; that is, on the active list of German forces.

"Those Germans whose names are in the military register, but not on the active list of military forces—that is, those in the first and second reserve list, cannot, according to international law, be seized," Mr. Enomoto said.—Domei.

Black List Prepared

Yokohama, Jan. 22.

A British "black list" of Germans, specially those of military age, compiled by the British Ministry of Information, guided British authorities in taking 21 German passengers off the m.v. Asama Maru yesterday, it was disclosed today.

"They presented this list to me when I asked if they had evidence of the identification of the German passengers aboard my ship," Captain Watanabe explained.

"In my opinion," the captain said, explaining his action in handing over the Germans, "it is to be expected—and cannot be prevented—that belligerent countries confiscate enemy goods or seize persons who would serve the enemy to an advantage.

"I had no reason to deny that there were Germans of military age among the German passengers aboard," he added, "and I permitted the handing over of the Germans to the British authorities."

The 30 remaining German passengers aboard the m.v. Asama Maru did not land when the ship arrived here, but stayed overnight in the vessel, and were expected to go to Tokyo today to confer with officials of the German Embassy for the purpose of formulating plans to assure their safety in the future.—Domei.

Two Germans Escape

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Informed quarters indicated that Japan had no objection to the removal of German reservists from the Asama Maru, but the Government was expected to protest to Britain if it was discovered that some of the captured Germans were not reservists.

Meanwhile, passengers from the Asama Maru disclosed that two Germans escaped capture by the British and that another German attacked a British seaman in an effort to resist capture.

Dr. R. Robinson Duff, a Chicago physician who was aboard the Asama Maru, reported today that the British warship which took off the German first circled the Asama Maru and then fired two blank shots. The British naval officers who came aboard the Japanese ship, he said, had an excellently prepared list of the Germans known to be en route to Germany via Siberia.

Dr. Duff said he saw a German strike a British naval officer but the other Germans dragged their belligerent comrade away and prevented a fight. He said he saw two Germans hide, one in a ventilator and another in the ship's pantry. They escaped despite a search of the ship by the British party, he said.

The captured Germans were placed aboard several merchant ships which were accompanying the British warship, Dr. Duff said.

The purser of the Asama Maru disclosed today that the British officer in charge of the party which came aboard the Japanese ship spoke German and was very polite to his captives. He ordered all the Germans' luggage to be removed from the ship with them, he said.—United Press.

Columbus Crew Not Aboard Asama

San Francisco, Jan. 21.

American immigration authorities here categorically denied today that any members of the crew of the German ship Columbus could have been taken off the Japanese vessel Asama Maru. All sailors of the Columbus, which was scuttled a few weeks ago, are still detained by the immigration authorities on Ellis Island.

In all probability, the Japanese steamship line N.Y.K., will not accept German citizens for trans-Pacific transportation in the future, the company spokesman declared today.—Havas.

Banner Headlines

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

The news of the removal by a British warship yesterday of a number of Germans of military age—believed to have included members of the scuttled German liner Columbus—from the Japanese liner Asama Maru, is displayed under banner headlines in the Japanese newspapers this morning.

"British cruiser commits act of piracy in Japanese coastal sea" is the caption in one journal.

The "Asahi Shimbun" says that the Foreign Office attaches considerable importance to the incident. It reveals that the British Admiralty early in the month notified the Japanese naval attaché that any members of the crew of the Columbus aboard the Asama Maru might be taken off. The Japanese Government is said to have replied on January 15 that it would only surrender Germans on active service.

Despite this, the "Asahi" continues, on Sunday afternoon a British cruiser took off 21 Germans, "who cannot be viewed as men on active service."

Captain's Statement

Captain Watanabe, of the Asama Maru, told the press that the British boarding party was very courteous, and "expressed regret that they were compelled to halt the liner."

They said, however, that they were exercising their rights under international law, as they knew the vessel carried Germans on the active list and desired to conduct an investigation.

"I had no reason to oppose the demand," Captain Watanabe continued. "I interpreted the situation that, as the British captured even imports to Germany, the Germans were contraband, and that it would be useless to oppose a British demand backed up by force."

The purser said most of the Germans aboard were former members of the crews of Standard Oil ships.—Reuter.

Japanese Press Irritated

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

Considerable irritation was voiced by the press here today and the reaction of most papers was unexpectedly strong.

"Those roaming at our front gate should be driven away," the "Nichi Nichi" said. "International law or not it is unpardonably rude."

"We have been made fools of !" exclaimed the "Yomiuri." "It happened off Yokohama ! a British warship close to our shores! What do our experts think of that?"

Amazement was also expressed by the "Miyako," which said: "Violence in our garden! The mere hanging round under the nose of Tokyo Bay would alone have been a great insult."

The "Japan Times," an English language newspaper, stressed that the "scandal requires immediate amends."

"It is as if a foreign warship sailed into a Japanese port and took away foreign residents legally living there," the paper added.

The entire Japanese press is amazed by the fact that when the German passengers on the Asama Maru assembled for the call, a British officer of the boarding party ignored the Purser's list of passengers and produced his own list of the 21 Germans wanted, thus revealing the efficiency of the British Intelligence Service.—Havas.

Socony not To Send Germans Home

New York, Jan. 22.

Seizure of 21 German passengers from the Asama Maru caused the Standard Oil Company today to abandon plans to ship Germans in the employ of the company home.

More than 1,000 German sailors are working on 27 tankers owned by the company and company officials stated that the safety of the German employees would be guaranteed. They would be attached to offices at American ports for the duration of the European war, it was declared.—Domei.

U.S. Irritated Over British Censorship

American Pro-Ally Sentiment May Be Affected

Washington, Jan. 22.

"Unless great care is exercised both by Washington and London, there is the making of an argument of no small proportions," declares Mr. Edwin James, managing director of the "New York Times," in a leading article regarding the British censorship of United States mails.

"There exists," Mr. James continues, "the possibility of diplomatic difference, which risks resembling the argument of the World War days over the British contraband ban against Germany. There is no doubt that search of United States mail on the high seas has caused irritation, and its continuance is likely to cause increased irritation."

The article adds that American sentiment was about 80 per cent. for the Allies at the beginning of the war. This, it asserts, is perhaps "something too valuable to risk modifying by searching United States mail."—Reuter.

Duke of Windsor in London

London, Jan. 22.

The Duke of Windsor arrived here alone from France yesterday for a visit of four or five days in England. The purpose of this is not known. Rumours circulated following his arrival said that he would see his mother, Queen Mary, and that he might change his present wartime job.—United Press.

Dr. W. R. Johnston Killed in Crash

Aeroplane Accident in Sourabaya; on Way to Join Wife and Child

Dr. W. R. Johnston, who retired a few months ago from the position of Superintendent of S.M.C. Hospitals after five years' service, has been killed in a flying accident which occurred on the K.L.M. Dutch East Indies to Australia route in Sourabaya yesterday morning. News of his death was received in Shanghai by private circles later in the day although no details of the fatality accompanied the announcement. A tragic feature of Dr. Johnston's death is that he was travelling to New Zealand to join his wife and daughter when the fatality occurred.

No details of the accident were available in Shanghai last night, although Havas had a message from Batavia, which stated that a transport had fallen into the sea and that three members of the crew and five passengers had perished.

Dr. Johnston, M.B., B. Ch., B.A.O., M.D., D.P.H. (Dublin) was born in the south of Ireland in 1907. He qualified in medicine in Dublin where he took extremely high degrees and where he received a gold medal from the authorities in charge of the hospital he attended. He served for a short time in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and was an accomplished lightweight boxer.

Among his successes in the ring were the winning of the Trinity College, Dublin, Championship, the Irish Inter Varsity Championship in 1926 and his entry into the finals of the Inter-Varsity Hospitals and Cadet

Dr. W. R. Johnston

Championship of Great Britain. Before leaving Britain he held a number of health posts, his last appointment before sailing for Shanghai being Assistant Medical of Health at Huddersfield in Yorkshire.

His Career

He joined the Shanghai Municipal Council in June 1934 and had stayed in the position of Hospitals Superintendent for five years when he resigned. When he left Shanghai a short time ago he intended to visit New Zealand, where he has relations, before proceeding to England to offer his services to the Army. Mrs. Johnston and her daughter had travelled before him and were awaiting his arrival in New Zealand.

Dr. Johnston was an accomplished surgeon and was an active member of the Shanghai Medical Society, which he practically resuscitated by his own efforts. In addition he produced a very fine journal for the Society. A keen rider, Dr. Johnston was popular in all sporting circles here and he was well-known on the local polo field, in hunting and boxing circles.

He was a member of the Light Horse Company, S.V.C., and he spent most of his time, when off duty, in riding. At local boxing tournaments he was always to be seen and his advice was keenly appreciated by followers of the manly art. Dr. Johnston was an extremely popular figure with his colleagues, both senior and junior, and with Chinese medical men.

During the local hostilities in 1937 Dr. Johnston was in charge of the evacuation of various hospitals from the danger Zone and he performed yeomen service during this period. His position as Superintendent of Hospitals has been taken by Dr. E. Vio, who was Dr. Johnston's assistant before his resignation.

Robber Suspects Charged

A robber armed with an imitation pistol and caught red-handed early yesterday morning after he and his two accomplices had finished their midnight meal in a East Yuhang Road restaurant which they victimized was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention. Loh Ahsze confessed to the crime readily.

Loh and two other men went to the noodle restaurant late on Sunday evening and, after finishing their meal at which Shaoshing was also served they decided to carry out their pre-arranged plan shortly after 2 a.m. They turned out to be bandits, and producing his toy pistol Loh led his men to rob. A cash box was opened and the men pocketed $150. They were escaping when the proprietor discovered that the gun carried by Loh was a fake one and shouted for help. Loh was eventually caught with the help of other men in the restaurant and turned over to the police.

Three other robber suspects, one of whom was found to be armed with also an imitation pistol, were sent to the same tribunal on a writ of detention. They were alleged to have held up a lone Chinese pedestrian on Saturday night in Hart Road near Changping Road and relieved him of some cash. They were unfortunate however, for soon after the crime they were met by a police patrol and arrested.

Filipino Robbed

A Filipino sailor off a U. S. Naval vessel in the river, fell afoul of a group of unarmed robbers in Alabaster Road at 7.25 p.m. yesterday and was robbed of $1 in U. S. Currency. The Filipino was riding in a public rickshaw when he was accosted by five men, who, with the help of the rickshaw puller proceeded to rob him of his money. The number of rickshaw license was unknown.

German Stowaways Land in Shanghai

Four German seamen who had stowed away on board the ss. Kurushime Maru, 3,000-ton Japanese freighter, were taken off the vessel by the Customs River Police when it arrived in Shanghai at 8.15 p.m. yesterday and handed over to the German Consul. The Kurushime Maru arrived here from Keelung, Formosa. The captain of the vessel was reported to have attempted to turn over his non-paying passengers to the police at Keelung but they refused to accept them and the captain had to proceed to Shanghai with the stowaways. The Germans are believed to be members of the crew of a Rickmers vessel.

Political Activity in Balkans

Undercurrent of Nervousness Over Fears of Attacks

London, Jan. 22.

Again there is feverish political activity in the Balkans, reports the Balkan correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

While officially a calm attitude is preserved, the correspondent declares, there is a substantial undercurrent of nervousness; there is uncertainty as to Italy's ultimate policy in the Balkans; and there are renewed fears of German or Russian aggression.

Indeed, for the moment, he adds, the centre of anxiety seems to have shifted from the Scandinavian and Low countries to south-eastern Europe.

One of the reasons for the new scare in the Balkans is the reported occupation by German troops, with Russian consent, of a railway line leading to Rumania through Russian Poland. It seems that a corridor of some 26 miles wide, it is stated, will be handed over to German administration.—Reuter.

British Gunboat Crews Leave Chungking

Travelling Overland to French Indo-China

Chungking, Jan. 22.

Forty-eight officers and men, comprising half of the crews of the British river gunboats Falcon (372 tons) and Gannet (310 tons), under Cmdr. A. F. St. G. Orpen, are leaving today and tomorrow in two groups by truck for French Indo-China, via Kunming. One of the two gunboats is to be laid up.

The remaining half of the crew will remain in Chungking. The gunboat which is being laid up, will be tied up at the installation of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, with two sailors on guard.

Since the party is not travelling in uniforms and without any other suitable clothing, the British sailors present an unusual appearance with their long beards and wearing Chinese long gowns.

It is also learned here that members of the crew of H.M.S. Sandpiper (185 tons) are at present travelling overland from Changsha to Shanghai. They are due in Ningpo very shortly. —Reuter.

Shooting Affray In Hart Road

A police search party from Gordon Road station shot it out with three gangsters in Hart Road near Changping Road at 8.20 p.m. yesterday, and when the smoke of battle cleared away one man lay wounded, another was firmly in the custody of the police and the third had taken to his heels. The police were carrying out routine search duties when they were fired on by one of three male Chinese. The police immediately returned the fire, wounding one man.

THE police of Weymouth were looking for a little old woman who celebrated Christmas with a half-bottle of gin that cost her £45. All they know about her at the moment is that she is over 70. She walked into the bar of a Weymouth hotel and asked the landlord, Mr. Cyril Matthews, if he could change a £ note. Paying 7s. 6d. for her gin she received £4. 12s. 6d. in change. It was not until Mr. Matthews took the note to the bank to get £5 worth of coppers that he learned from the cashier that it was a £50 note. Printed on the face of the note is the date May 15, 1933. Eventually she turned up.

U.S. Envoy Interviews Queen Wilhelmina

Information From Berlin Brought to Royal Notice

The Hague, Jan. 22.

The American Minister, Mr. George A. Gordon, had a 20-minute interview yesterday with Queen Wilhelmina.

It is officially indicated that the visit cannot be regarded in any way as an alarming symptom.

Reuter understands that President Roosevelt had received some information, probably from the American Minister in Berlin, which he considered should be brought to Queen Wilhelmina's notice.

The meeting was not connected with any further peace initiative.—Reuter.

FUNERALS

Miss Dermina Maria Collaco

Funeral services were held yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery for the late Miss Dermina Maria Collaco with the Rev. Father L. F. McGreal, S.J., officiating. In the morning a Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Church of Christ The King by Father J. K. Lipman, S.J., deceased had resided in Shanghai for the past 41 years and died at the age of 50 last Friday at the Paulun Hospital.

She is survived by her mother, Mrs. A. Collaco, sisters, Mrs. E. P. Xavier, Mrs. G. Ecaldre-Ebba (Manila), Mrs. J. Simon and Mrs. M. Collaco, and brother, Mr. A. F. Collaco. The casket, upon which rested floral pieces from Mother, Sisters and Brother, was carried to the grave by Messrs. E. M. Carion, J. Simon, J. Collaco and S. J. Carion.

Among those sending flowers and donations to Masses were:—

Mother and Chandy, Sarah, Jean and Pierrot; Maria, Bella and Simon; Hilda, Georgie and Oscar; Esther and Jock; Gussie, Mario and Emilio; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Collaco and Mary Collaco; Mr. and Mrs. Mario Barros and family; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Marion Collaco; Mr. and Mrs. Chandy Gomes and family; E. F. Palma; E. Palma; Mr. and Mrs. Roltz and family and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Xavier and family.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Mr. Antoniof Koutsomitis

Funeral services for the late Mr. Antoniof Koutsomitis, aged 65 years, who met his death on Saturday morning in the New Deal Bar, were held yesterday afternoon at the Lokawei Cemetery, with the Rev. Father Igumen Gabriel, of the Russian Cathedral officiating, assisted by the Rev. Deacon V. Konovaloff. Many friends were in attendance including representatives of the Greek community. The casket was borne to the grave by Messrs. J. Shelton, W. B. Meeks, L. Chiurco, R. Neeley, T. Yenellevich and F. Smith.

Among those sending floral tributes were:—

Betty; Pat and Jerry; New Deal Bar; New Deal Bar boys; New Deal Bar "The Gang"; Monk's Brass-Rail; Manhattan Bar; Palais Bar "The Gang"; Roseland Bar; Skippers' Bar; "Skip" Keece and "Red" Wells; Frascati; G. Buccianti; The Brethren of Masonic Loge "Miaoulis No. 42." Piraeus, Greece; U.S.S. Marblehead, Engineers Force; Mr. and Mrs. D. Chelmis and family; Mr. M. Deffenbaugh; Mr. N. Ferrell; Messrs. Segrue and Gus Hartman; Mr. H. Hans Holder (Customs); Chas. D. Hause; D. J. Negris; Mr. and Mrs. An C. Nicholachis; Mr. Pavich; G. Rapanakis and family; Union Brewery Ltd.; O. A. Rasmussen; Mr. Ringstrom; Mr. Shestakoff; U. S. Fleet Reserve Club; G. Nielsen "Sunlight Bar"; Mr. Slobodian; Emm. P. Yannoulatos; F. Yen; Messrs. J. Sides and G. Ivanovsky.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

China Clipper Delayed

Manila, Jan. 22.

Pan-American Airways' China Clipper has been delayed by bad weather and will arrive in Manila on January 25, it was learned today. The plane will fly to Hongkong the the following day and return to Manila on January 27. The take-off for the return flight to the United States will be on January 29. The plane is to arrive in San Francisco on February 3, Manila time.—United Press.

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New British Consul Arrives in Peiping

Peiping, Jan. 22.

Mr. A. A. L. Tuson arrived here yesterday to relieve Mr. L. H. Lamb as British Consul in Peiping.

Mr. Lamb, it is understood, will leave on February 3 for Shanghai, where he is expected to take up the position of Superintending Consul.—Reuter.

London Denies Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Foreign Office Treats U.S. Rumour as Absurd

London, Jan. 22.

The British Foreign Office today flatly denied a Washington newspaper rumour that an unnamed member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had discovered an alleged secret treaty under which Britain would remain neutral in the event of a Japanese-American war.

The alleged treaty also was said to have provided that Britain would not interfere with the Japanese attempt to conquer China.

British officials here said the rumour was absurd in view of the background of the relations between all the nations concerned. They said they believed the Senator must have been the victim of either German, Communist or American isolationist propaganda.—United Press.

Orient Service Resumes As Labour Trouble Ends

The labour controversy on the U.S. Pacific Coast which has held up the Puget Sound Orient Line service for the past two months has been satisfactorily settled, the Pacific Northwest Oriental Line, Inc., agents for the United States Maritime Commission, reported yesterday. Two ships have been added to the Puget Sound Orient Line service which assumes definite fortnightly service from Seattle, Tacoma and other Puget Sound ports to Shanghai, Hongkong and the Philippines. At present ships are routed to the United States from the Philippines via Japan ports. The Everett Steamship Corporation are the agents in the Orient for the Puget Sound Orient Line.

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SHANGHAI

Rome, Brussels Critical of Broadcast By First Lord of Admiralty

French Press Welcomes British View; Italians Blame Allies for Wanting to Extend War Zones

London, Jan. 22.

The broadcast speech of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Saturday night, in which he urged small neutral nations to stand together against aggression and wrong, finds warm support in France, but does not appear to have created a too favourable impression in Belgium and Italy.

Political circles in Rome cite the speech as justifying the accusations frequently made in the Italian press that Great Britain and France have for sometime been doing their utmost to extend the field of battle to the whole of Europe.

Although official Belgian comment is hitherto unavailable, the "National Belge," a Catholic and conservative organ, gives the speech the headline: "Strange reprimand to neutrals by Churchill."

The French press, however, welcomes the broadcast. "Le Temps" says that only the unequivocal victory of France and Britain will save all the peoples of Europe from mortal peril, while "L'Intransigeant" hopes that Mr. Churchill's words will be heard, and suggests that the Allies should establish liaison between the Netherlands group, the Scandinavian bloc, the Balkan Entente and the Saadabad group (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan).—Reuter.

American Comment

Washington, Jan. 22.

The Administration is more worried by the possibility of getting into a war in the Pacific than in Europe, declared one political commentator in discussing the demand of Senators for severance of diplomatic relations with Russia.

There is as yet no editorial comment on the broadcast speech of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, but the general impression here is that he was not speaking to America so much as the Mediterranean and Scandinavian countries.—Reuter.

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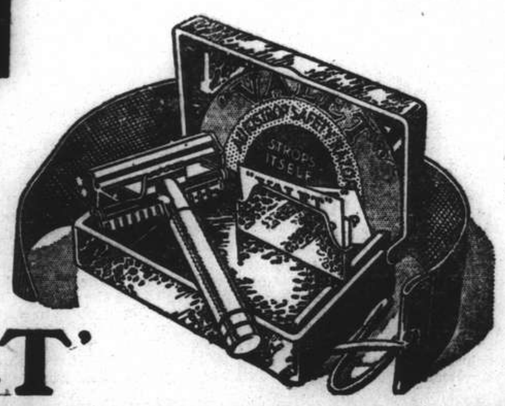


'VALET'

FROM DAY TO DAY

Mrs. John Darroch has returned to Shanghai and taken up her residence in Hungjao Road.

Mr. P. D. G. Gain, South African Trade Commissioner, is leaving for Hongkong today and will be returning to Shanghai in a month.

Mr. B. G. Inge, headmaster of St. Giles British School, Tsingtao, is leaving Shanghai for Tsingtao tomorrow in the Tsingtao Maru.

The week's meeting of the Rotary Club will again be a closed meeting, it will be held as usual at 12.15 p.m., January 25, at the Metropole Hotel.

Mr. W. L. E. Miller of the Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Company (Marconi China) has returned from leave. During his stay in England, he was elected an Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

The Kwangtung Provincial Government has given $100,000 to be distributed among the Chinese fighting forces as a reward for their signal victories over the Japanese in North Kwantung recently, says a Shaokwan message to the "National Herald."

Under orders of the Kuomintang, women's publicity corps are being organized in the various districts of Szechuen province, states a Chengtu message to the "Sin Wan Pao." These corps will undertake publicity activities among the villagers, the report states.

The Kwangtung Provincial Bank has decided to extend credit loans to farmers in the war-affected districts of North Kwangtung to enable them to buy seeds and buffaloes before the Spring farming season in order to restore prosperity, says a Shaokwan message to the "Sin Wan Pao."

The British Women's Association first aid and home nursing classes will be reversed as from January 25. The first aid classes will start home nursing and vice versa. There are a few vacancies due to one or two who started the classes having dropped out, and anyone interested should communicate with the secretary immediately.

Mrs. Charlotte Annie Kimberley, who was well known in the theatrical world when melodrama was at its height of popularity, died at her home, Avondale House, Prestatyn, Flintshire, on December 27. She wrote more than forty dramas. Among her most successful dramas were "Little Grey Home in the West" and "Ruined Lives."

A meeting, representing all classes of local Chinese manufacturers, was held on Sunday when it was decided to negotiate with the Straits Settlements Government for the repeal of the import restriction regulations, states a report to the "Shun Pao." It was pointed out at the meeting that the import restriction regulations were seriously affecting the export trade of Chinese manufacturers.

The Provisional Political Council of Shensi province was formally inaugurated at a meeting held in Sian on January 20 under the chairmanship of General Chiang Ting-wen, the provincial chairman, says a Sian message to the "National Herald." The inauguration meeting was attended by a large party of Kuomintang and provincial government representatives, the report states.

The health report of the French Municipal Council for the week ending January 20, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 7 and Chinese 216. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Pneumonia 1; Tuberculosis 1. Chinese, Tuberculosis 26; Pneumonia 7; Dysentery 3; Diphtheria 2; Beri-beri 2; Whooping Cough 1.

Ruby Keeler, wife of Al Jolson ("Sonny Boy") the film and stage jazz singer, has been granted a divorce. She said in Court (says the British United Press) that her husband ridiculed and embarrassed her in front of friends until she developed an inferiority complex. "Sometimes he kept me up all night calling me names," she added. Al Jolson was married to Ruby Keeler in 1928, when he was 42 and his bride 19.

An impressive official memorial service for Marshal Wu Pei-fu was conducted at the Chinese Bankers' Association in Chungking on January 21, and attended by over 200 high Chinese Government officials, including General Chiang Kai-shek, says a report to the "Chinese American Daily News." Messrs. Ting Wen-fen, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Li-fu, Wu Chih-hui, Shao Li-tsze, and General Ho Ying-chin, were among those who were present at the service.

The Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight, January 20, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 16 and Chinese 507. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Tuberculosis 3; Influenza 1. Chinese, Tuberculosis 28; Typhoid Fever 11; Dysentery 6; Diphtheria 5 and Cerebrospinal Fever, Influenza, Malaria 1 each.

Mr. Victor Pasmore, the artist, took the whole of the last prewar summer to paint one picture. It is a picture of a woman sitting in a punt. She wears no clothes. Mr. Pasmore had some difficulty in finding a Thames backwater secluded enough for his picture. Just as he was getting down to his painting a punt or canoe would glide round the corner. Hurriedly he covered up his model, impatiently he waited until the intruders had gone. Hour after hour, day after day, week after week, he was thus interrupted. Summer faded into Autumn. The model began to complain of the cold. She could only sit for a quarter of an hour at a time and then had to wrap herself up in warm coats. He began to feed her on hot drinks. The picture became a feverish race against the seasons. Mr. Pasmore finished it just as the last leaves were falling. It now hangs, nostalgic with summer sunshine on the walls of the Wildenstein Gallery.

Asia Realty Company Plan of Reorganization Approved

Judge Helmick Confirms Sale of Company's Assets To American Businessmen; Best for Creditors

AFTER five years in trusteeship the Asia Realty Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A., yesterday passed into the hands of Messrs. F. P. Bills and George Bourne, local American businessmen, when Judge Milton J. Helmick, in the United States Court for China, accepted the plan of reorganization of the insolvent company promulgated by the Trustee, Dr. George Sellett, and confirmed the sale of the company to the bidders for $1,745,000. In dismissing the objection to the plan raised by a group of debenture holders and preferred shareholders, represented by Mr. N. F. Allman, the Judge ruled that the debenture holders were not affected by the plan of reorganization and that the stockholders had no rights because the company was solvent. In his opinion Judge Helmick stated that it was for the general interest of the general creditors, whose interest was held to be paramount by the Court, that the plan be adopted.

At the opening of yesterday morning's hearing, Mr. C. S. Franklin, who represented Mr. M. Speelman and other debenture holders, withdrew an objection which had been previously filed by his clients.

Mr. N. F. Allman submitted that, in view of the changing land values and the rising real estate markets in Shanghai, the company continue to function in the hands of the Trustee for another year. This move, he said, would not affect the debenture holders but would benefit the stockholders. If the assets were realized, he contended, the stockholders would get more than they expected and he submitted that if the company were reasonably solvent the Trustee should carry on for one more year. Mr. Allman said that the assets of the company had been undervalued by $1,876,578, or by 15 per cent, by Dr. Sellett.

Company Short

Dr. Sellett, addressing the Court, said that the company was $2,547,214 short of paying the unsecured creditors if the Court allowed 6 per cent. interest to June, 1939. Thus, he said, the undervaluation of the assets would have to be more than this sum before the shareholders would be entitled to anything. Regarding other incomes of the company, such as the management of property and rental collections, he said that the monthly income derived from these sources were much lower than the figure of $3,000 a month quoted by Mr. Allman. This figure, he said, did not take into account the expenses involved in collecting rents and carrying on the other duties of the company.

The boom in real estate activity in Shanghai during the last eight weeks, Dr. Sellett said, might lead people to forecast an increase in the property values, but in the last two weeks he thought he could detect a tightening-up of real estate activity. The company had been in trusteeship much longer than he considered justifiable but no one had suffered by it, in fact there was little general hope for the unsecured creditors receiving anything when the company went into trusteeship.

During the five years the company was in the hands of the Trustee, Dr. Sellett continued, no creditor ever came forward to request the liquidation of the company or to "kill the goose that laid the golden eggs." Now the company was in a position to pay the creditors 6 per cent. up to June, 1935. If the company would remain in trusteeship for another year, the creditors might, due to the fluctuation of currency, get more Chinese dollars but it was doubtful if they would get more money. The general unsecured creditors were better off with the 35 or 40 per cent. which they would realize under the plan of reorganization than to run the risk of waiting a year on the possibility of getting more. It is best for all parties, he said, if the trusteeship was ended by the plan of reorganization or any other plan suggested.

Real Test of Value

The real test of the value of the property, continued Dr. Sellett, is what you can get when you try to sell it. Efforts had been made during the past six or eight months to interest people to purchase the company under the terms outlined in the present plan, dozens of individuals had been approached but to no avail. The price bid at the public auction on December 27 ($1,745,000) cannot be ignored and this price was very close to the Trustee's own valuation of the property.

After Dr. Sellett had concluded his address Judge Helmick made the following remarks:

I am not prepared to state any very lengthy opinion this morning. This company has been in trusteeship for a far longer period than was ever contemplated by the terms of 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act which contemplates a fairly prompt plan of reorganization. Certainly 77-B contemplates that a plan of reorganization should be filed within a reasonable time after the petition is filed and the Court appoints a trustee. As the Trustee has said, any creditor who had applied to the Court in the last three years certainly, and objected that no plan had been filed and a reasonable time had elapsed and the company should be liquidated, would probably have been sustained by the Court. However, the matter has been allowed to go along under the Trusteeship which has probably been a very fortunate thing, and although the plan comes in very late, it should not for that reason be excluded. The Court is of the opinion and finds that the company is insolvent in the real or bankruptcy sense and in the equity sense that the company cannot pay its debts. And if the company is insolvent the stockholders, of course, have not an iota of interest and it would be grossly improper for the court to award them any interest or worry a great deal about their rights. So long as the company can't meet its obligations, so long as it can't pay its debts, the stockholders haven't much interest and the Court's concern is, of course, for the creditors of various sorts.

Not Affected

The debenture holders are apparently not affected by the plan as their position is unchanged. They retain the same security they have always had and the same legal rights they have always had under the same mortgage instrument or trust deed defining their rights. The stockholders have no rights because, as we have said, the company is insolvent. So that it leaves, as I see it, only one class of people who are affected by this plan and vitally interested in it, namely, the general unsecured creditors of whom a great many are loan certificate holders. It should be understood that these loan certificates are not debentures, they are simply unsecured promises of the company to pay, = the I.O.U.'s of the company, in other words. These people, of course, are vitally interested. Under this plan they will receive, as the Trustee estimated, between 35 per cent. and 40 per cent. The required percentage of general unsecured creditors has accepted the plan. It might seem that would automatically settle it. However, 77-B casts upon the Court the independent duty of scrutinizing the plan for fairness even though everybody consents to it, so even though the unsecured creditors in the requisite percentage have accepted it the court still has to examine it and pass upon its fairness.

So the matter pretty much resolves itself into whether these values are fair. Obviously the general creditors are entitled to a fair valuation and the better the valuation the more they will receive. If the valuation should by any chance be undervalued to the extent of two million five hundred thousand odd dollars, then the stockholders would begin to have an interest. An under-valuation of two million five hundred thousand would not mean the stockholders have anything, it would simply mean the debts are paid, it would simply mean there was enough property to pay the debts. The stockholders still wouldn't have any interest. The Court is no expert on real estate values in Shanghai. I doubt whether many people could say with much certainty what real estate values are in this place at this time. The Court does not believe that these values are underestimated to the extent of two and a half million dollars or anything like it. At the last session there was some rather convincing testimony both at the morning and afternoon session regarding the fairness of these values.

There has been no independent evidence presented to this Court of any other or different values, nor has any witness testified to this Court that these values are too low. The auction which was held here perhaps would be some confirmation of the actual sale market value of this property. In other words, a test of what you can get for it when it's put up for sale. The general unsecured creditors seem to be satisfied with this plan, with the valuations, and the Court is satisfied. The Court believes it is a fair and equitable plan and the Court believes it is for the best interest of the general creditors to have this plan adopted, and I must emphasize that the interest of the general creditors is the primary and paramount interest of the Court. I am very glad that this plan has been presented and is to be approved. I think on the whole it's a rather happy culmination of this unfortunate failure of this company, and I think the general creditors are coming out a great deal better than anyone anticipated.

The motion of the Trustee for the acceptance and the promulgation of the plan will be sustained and the offer made by the bidders, Mr. Bills and Mr. Bourne, will be accepted and confirmed by the Court, as a part of the plan. The Trustee will prepare appropriate and suitable orders to carry into effect the Court's decision.

The question of the Trustee's expenses will be considered by Judge Helmick in the United States Court for China at a hearing tomorrow morning which may be attended by any of the general creditors.

Heavy Snowfall Plays Part in Hangchow Operations

Beneath branches heavy with white flakes, Japanese soldiers are seen taking orders from their officer in Hangchow. Large-scale operations are being carried out in the district in spite of the heavy snow.

Gang of Thirteen Robs Robison Road House

Other Lootings Committed During Early Hours

Five robberies, four of them committed by armed men, were reported to the International Settlement Police between Sunday midnight and early yesterday morning. One arrest was made by the Police.

The largest haul was effected by a gang of thirteen, armed with seven pistols, at 222 Robison Road, a Chinese house. This large band intimidated the fourteen occupants at 1 o'clock in the morning and stole various clothing and machinery as well as cash, the total value of the loot being $1,255. The bandits escaped.

A robber was arrested and an imitation pistol seized at a food shop in Lane 211, East Yuhang Road, where three men had taken $150 in cash. The other two robbers escaped. The time of this looting was 2 a.m.

Half an hour later an armed man and an unarmed companion snatched a pistol magazine containing five rounds from a Chinese police watchman on duty in Lane 632, Avenue Foch, in the Chengtu Road district.

Four unarmed Chinese who posed as police "searching for opium" escaped with two gold rings and a hat from House 7, Lane 161 Burkill Road, shortly after midnight.

The fifth looting netted three Chinese robbers Y.20 and a silver ring at 596 Woosung Road, a Japanese occupied house.

B.W.A. War Work For December

Sailors in China Fleet Receive Comforts

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Payments for December, 1939, of the B. W. A. War Work Fund.

Receipts	Sterling	Chinese Dollars
Balance from Nov.	22. 4.6	31.826.24
Donations and Subscriptions	—	7,147.70
Proceeds of Sale of:—		
Fudge 581.00		
Scottie Bags 215.10		
Raffle Tickets 639.00		
"Pygmalion" Tickets 306.00		1,741.10
Bank Interest		64.45
Transfer from Dollar Account	300. 0.0	
	£322. 4.6	$40.481.49

Payments		
Hospital Aid Section—		
Cost of Materials		3,963.50
Petty Cash		50.00
Knitting Section:		
Cost of Wool	38.16.3	1,047.53
"Pygmalion"—Payment to M.G.M.		100.00
Transfer to Sterling Account		15,463.00
Balances in Bank at December 31, 1939	283. 8.3.	19,837.40
	£322. 4.6.	$40,481.43

A letter of thanks and warm appreciation has been received from Admiral Sir Percy Noble in which he confirms the need of woollen comforts for the Navy and asks for permission to distribute some of the articles among the ships of the China Fleet, some of which spend long periods at sea in very cold weather. In a reply to this letter permission was gladly given and he was asked to allow the B. W. A. to make a regular contribution to these ships and give us his advice with regard to numbers, requirements and distribution.

A further request for khaki comforts was received from the Secretary, the Ladies Guild, the Rifle Brigade Comforts Depot, specificying gloves, scarves and mittens which are urgently needed for the B.E.F. and soldiers at Home, and these will be despatched shortly.

Wool Issued and Garments Received

Wool Issued	lb.	oz.
Double knitting wool	246	10
Fingering (4 ply)	64	8
	311	2

Wool Issued to Outports. Peking:—	lb.
Double Knitting	8
Fingering (4 ply)	12
	20

Garments Received

258	Scarves
194	Pairs of socks
20	,, ,, gloves
70	,, ,, mittens
8	,, ,, cuffs
63	,, ,, Hospital Stockings
132	Helmets
22	Steel helmet caps.
5	Body belts
10	Pullovers
1	Cardigan
2	Cap-scarves.
795	Garments

Garments Received from Outports.

1 Case of garments was received from Hankow.

The undernoted garments have been donated: 10 scarves, 3 pullovers, 28 helmets, 8 caps, 12 pairs of mittens, 1 pair of hospital stockings, 4 pairs of socks.

Red Cross Section

This section closed down for two weeks in December owing to Christmas and New Year, consequently much less work has been done.

A large amount of material for the hospital garments was bought (see financial statement) as the factories will not be making any more of this until late summer and it is not easily procurable. It is also very much cheaper buying in large quantities.

The following is a list of articles made in December:—

Roller Bandages	774
Hospital garments	1
Many Tail Bandages	28
Theatre squares	10
Slings	55
T Bandages	8
Total	980

Prisoners of War Section

This section was also closed for the holidays and the garments and articles made before the recess and at home will be included in the January report.

Man Jumps to Death From Wing On's

Tired of life, a Chinese jumped to his death from the floor of Wing On's into Hoopeh Road yesterday afternoon. No-one else was affected. The victim was dead when taken to hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance.

New Education System To Start Soon

Local Schools to Operate On Japanese Plan

The Bureau of Education of the Shanghai Special Municipality in Kiangwan will begin to put the pro-Japanese educational system into practice when the next semester begins on February 1, states the "Sin Shun Pao." The new educational system will be fully carried out in 22 municipal primary schools established by the new city regime. In addition to the three schools located in the Civic Centre, the other institutions are scattered over a wide area in Shanghai.

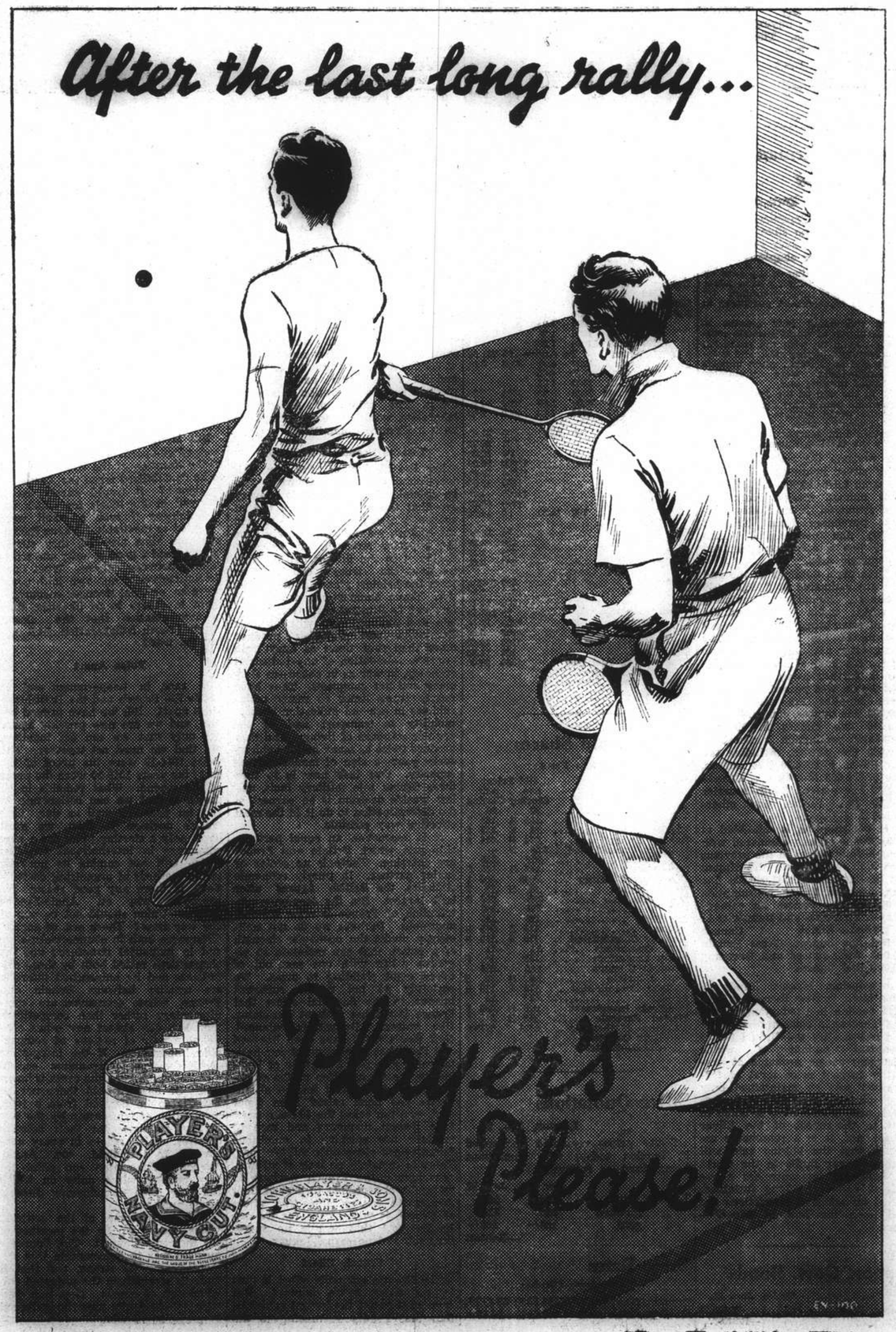
A mass educational bureau will also be established by the Kiangwan bureau, near the Ling Garden in North Szechuen Road, it is stated. This new bureau will emphasize the "spiritual education." A public library will be provided for the public and many Japanese language schools will also be established.

Schools Under Central Govt.

Most of schools for the Chinese located inside the foreign areas here still follow regulations enforced by the Chungking Government in regard to the use of text books and all other matters. Chinese reports indicate that these schools including colleges too are divided into two camps in respect to their political thoughts.

The "Central China News" reports that 262 professors of various colleges here met on Sunday and decided to organize the Shanghai College Professors Federation which supports Mr. Wang Ching-wei. A telegram to that effect is reported to have been sent out by the new organization.

BF 15A



Annual
SALE
Now Proceeding!
HALF PRICE
Afternoon Dresses, Evening Gowns, Handbags and Accessories
DRESS DEPARTMENT
SIBERIAN FUR STORE
1151 Bubbling Well Road

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/32d.	$ 49.55
U.S. $100 @ 8	$1,250.00
Francs 359	$100
Yen 33 3/4	100
Guilders 14 3/8	100
Rupees 26 3/8	100
Pesos 16	100
Hongkong $32 1/4	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/32d.	$ 48.60
U.S. $100 @ 8 1/16	$1,201.37
London—demand, $1=	4 1/32d.
4 months' sight credits	5 d.
4 months' sight docts	5 1/32d.
6 months' sight credits	5 1/32d.
6 months' sight docts	5 1/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$ 8 1/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$ 8 3/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$ 8 3/16

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling 4 1/32d.	U.S. $71/8
Hongkong/London	1/32

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,024.50 ..... C.S.$1,000.00

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,221.374	£1=	$48.60
Selling	U.S.$100=$1,250.00	£1=	$49.548

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.47 1/2=$1 Belgas 23.40=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 1.59=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.35 1/2=$1
Tourist Lire 1.75 ..... $1

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d. per H.H.$ 1
" Buying " @ 6 1/2 " H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 99 1/2 " H.H.$100
" Buying " @ 10 1/16 " H.H.$100

LOCAL DOLLAR (FAPI)

Selling Rate @ 122 per H.H.$100
Buying " @ 127 " H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	4 3/32	4 3/32
U.S. G.$	8 1/16	7 31/32
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash	SELLING	BUYING January
£ T.T.	4 1/32	4 m/s. l.c. 4 1/32
G.$ T.T.	7 31/32	4 m/s. l.c. 8 1/16
Fcs. T.T.	359	4 m/s. 368
Rs. T.T.	26 3/4	15 d/s. 27 1/4

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	—	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	58.07	—
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash	3.96 3/16
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash	3.96
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash	396 1/2

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4 1/32 sterling and 8.- U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash at 4 1/32 sterling and 8.- U.S.$ for a short while the market was steady to firm there being sellers as high as 4 3/16 and 8 1/16. Towards noon there was some buying and an easy feeling prevailed. The market closed with sellers at:—

4 1/32	sterling	7 31/32	U.S.$	Cash
4 1/32	"	7 31/32	"	Jan.
4 3/16	"	7 31/32	"	Feb.
4 1/32	"	7 31/32	"	Mar.

Handy & Harman's Annual Review

New York, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Handy & Harman, in their annual review of the silver market, state that the 1939 silver story may be divided into three chapters:

1. From the beginning of the year up to June 26, during which period silver of foreign origin was stabilized by United States Government purchases at $0.45;

2. The succeeding four months in which fluctuation of world markets commenced on June 27, with the reduction of the Treasury's buying rate, and ceased at the end of October, when imports from Anglo-India were prohibited except under licence; and,

3. Up to the end of the year, during most of which period two silver markets existed—the world market, represented by the Treasury's price of $0.35, while the Anglo-Indian markets were represented by the Sterling/Rupee quotations.

After revising the estimate of the Treasury silver holdings, at the end of 1938 from 2,575,000,000 to 2,589,000,000 fine ounces, Messrs. Handy & Harman estimated United States Government purchases during 1939 at 341,000,000 fine ounces, of which 61,000,000 fine ounces were derived from domestic ores.

The Treasury's holdings at the end of 1939 are estimated at 2,930,000,000 fine ounces, including circulating coin, which again proclaimed the futility of attempting to meet the requirements of the Silver Purchase Act, and, after five and a half year's operation, the goal of 291,000,000 fine ounces is further away than when the legislation was passed in 1934.

World supplies are estimated at 403,000,000 fine ounces, compared with 600,000,000 fine ounces in 1938, of which world production is placed at 286,000,000 fine ounces, including the United States 57,000,000 fine ounces, Mexico 81,000,000 fine ounces, Canada 25,000,000 fine ounces, South America 25,000,000 fine ounces, and others 69,000,000 fine ounces.

World consumption is estimated at 441,000,000 fine ounces, compared with 510,000,000 fine ounces in the previous year, which, apart from the United States acquisitions of 341,000,000 fine ounces, includes Indian consumption of 26,000,000 fine ounces for coinage purchases, Fine Arts and Industries in the United States and Canada 34,000,000 fine ounces, Great Britain 15,000,000 fine ounces and Germany 16,000,000 fine ounces.

In conclusion, Messrs. Handy & Harman state, "unless there is a substantial decline in production or offsetting increase in consumption, apart from purchases by the United States Government, neither of which development seems probable at present, the current price level of foreign silver can be maintained only by the continuance of the Treasury's support; and, if no action is taken in regard to the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act, it is a reasonable assumption that the buying rate will determine lower limits in the world price and that any advances above this level cannot be long sustained, provided no artificial restrictions are placed upon the flow of silver."—Reuter.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Jan. 22.

1932 5% Y.105.92

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

After a quiet and rather easier opening the market again developed strength in the afternoon. Most of this strengh developed in the Trust companies, I.I. Trust improving at one period to $14.60, Yangtsze Finance to $12.70 and Loans to $18.00. At these figures there was some profit taking but the market closed very steady and fairly active in spite of the approaching holidays. There was a quiet demand for rubbers.

Official Averages

1940 High	1940 Low		Today's Averages	Change
245.00	105.32	General	233.68	+0.62
395.68	95.55	Rubbers	343.02	—2.91

Total 325,435 shares, 1,375 bonds.

Business Done

S. M. C. 5% Debs.				10000	*75.00		
S. M. C. 6% Tael Debs.				20000	*90.00		
†5000	90.00						
S. M. C. 5% Debs. 1934				†10000	75.00		
F. M. C. 5% Debs. 1934				5000	*75.00		
Power 5½% Debs.				2000	88.00		
†35000	87.75	50000	*87.75				
I. I. Trust		1000	13.90	500	14.00		
2500	13.90	500	14.00	5000	13.90		
1000	13.80	3000	13.70	500	13.60		
1500	13.70	1500	13.80	4500	13.8		
500	*13.90	2000	14.00				
†3000	14.00	1500	14.10	1500	14.20		
2000	14.30	4000	14.40	3000	14.50		
500	*14.50	3000	14.60	2500	14.50		
6500	14.40	2000	*14.40	3000	*14.30		
2000	14.30						
S'hai Loan		2000	17.90	500	17.80		
500	*17.90	2000	17.90	1000	17.80		
1000	17.70	500	17.60	500	*17.50		
2500	17.50	500	17.60	1500	17.70		
500	*17.80	1000	17.80	500	17.70		
500	17.80	1000	17.70	1000	17.60		
2000	17.70						
†5000	17.80	500	*17.90	500	17.90		
1000	18.00	500	17.90	500	17.80		
Yangtsze Finance				1000	12.50		
1000	12.40	500	12.50	500	12.40		
500	*12.50	2000	12.40	1500	12.30		
1000	12.20	1500	12.30	1500	12.40		
500	*12.40	500	12.30	500	12.40		
†1500	12.50	2000	12.60	2000	12.70		
1000	12.60	2000	12.50				
China Realty		1000	9.05	500	9.00		
500	*9.00	1000	9.05	4500	9.00		
1500	*9.00	1500	8.95	500	*8.95		
4000	8.90						
†2000	8.90	500	*8.90				
S'hai Land		500	*14.30	4000	14.20		
1000	*14.10	6500	14.20				
†500	*14.30	2000	14.30				
New Eng. (Ord)		300	22.75	200	22.50		
1900	22.75	1000	23.00	200	*23.25		
100	*23.00	1200	23.00	300	*23.25		
200	23.00	1500	23.25	100	23.50		
100	*23.50	1100	23.25	200	23.25		
100	23.50	300	*23.25	1200	23.25		
†2300	23.25						
S'hai Dock		50	244.00	50	243.00		
Telephone		200	*23.50	100	23.75		
200	*23.50	400	23.50				
†100	*23.50	100	23.25	100	23.50		
Metal		200	19.90	400	19.80		
100	*19.80	600	19.70	100	*19.60		
1000	19.60	100	*19.50	200	19.50		
2300	19.60	100	*19.60				
†100	19.60	200	19.70	1700	19.80		
Kaiping				300	49.00		
Lumber				100	40.00		
†100	40.25	500	40.50				
Exploration		500	*10.30	500	*10.40		
2000	10.30	500	*10.30	500	‡10.20		
5000	10.20						
†500	*10.30	2000	10.30	500	10.40		
500	10.50	2000	10.60	1000	*10.60		
Power (Pref)		50	128.50	30	128.00		
20	*128.25	40	128.25				
†50	128.00						
Ewo Mills (Ord)		700	33.00	200	*33.00		
1100	32.75	100	*32.75	400	32.50		
400	*32.25	1500	*32.50	400	32.50		
400	32.75	4200	32.50	400	*32.50		
700	32.75						
†3100	33.00	400	*33.00	200	*33.25		
500	33.25	200	33.00	500	*33.25		
300	33.25	200	*33.00	200	33.00		
Anglo Dutch		200	21.25	200	21.50		
Anglo Java		100	43.25	200	42.75		
800	42.50	100	42.75				
†200	42.75	1100	43.00				
Batu Anam		1000	2.10	2000	*2.05		
1000	2.05	1000	2.07½	1000	2.10		
†1000	2.10	1000	2.15				
Bute				500	9.60		
†500	*9.50						
Chemor				4000	3.40		
Cheng		5000	1.22	2000	1.24		
3000	1.26	1000	*1.26				
†1000	1.22						
Java Consolidated				1000	5.70		
1000	5.65						
†1000	5.65						
Kota				1000	6.75		
†1000	6.80						
Kroewoek		2000	3.35	3000	3.40		
Langkat		200	27.75	100	*27.75		
300	27.50						
†300	28.00						
Padang				3000	3.10		
Repah		6000	1.84	3000	*1.84		
1000	*1.86	4000	1.86				
†1000	1.88						
Rubber Trust		500	9.60	1000	9.70		
†500	9.75						
Senawang		9000	2.40	2000	2.42½		
Kelantan		1000	1.28	1000	1.26		
2000	*1.24	3000	1.24	3000	1.26		
1000	*1.26	1000	1.28				
†1000	*1.30	11000	1.28				
S. & H. Wharf		To Arrive		85	281.00		
Tanah Merah		1000	4.00	3000	3.95		
1000	*4.00	3000	4.05				
†1000	4.10	1000	4.05				
Tebong		3000	2.60	1000	1.92		
2000	*1.93	3000	1.86	1000	*1.9		
3000	1.96	2000	1.96	4000	2.00		
†2000	2.00						
Ziangbe		100	32.00	200	31.00		
S. W. W. "C"				200	36.00		
Auto Palace				500	16.00		
Telephone 6% Debs.				†2000	96.00		
Int. Assurance				†2000	12.20		
Wheelock				†100	73.50		
Semambu				†1000	1.90		
Zoong Sing				†500	48.00		
S'hai Land		100	14.30	50	14.00		
†125	17.80						
Ewo Mills (Ord)				50	32.00		
Senawang				130	2.30		
Cheng				400	1.18		
Rubber Trust				200	9.60		
†200	9.70						
Senawang				500	2.42½		
Cathey Land				†500	3.25		
I. I. Trust				†100	14.10		
Power (Pref)				†5	128.50		
Int. Assurance				†200	12.10		
China Realty				†100	8.85		
Exploration				†100	10.40		
S'hai Land				100	14.30		
S. M. C. 6% Tael 1926				†500	92.00		

*—Direct Business.
†—Afternoon Business.
‡—Cash.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Jan. 22	Bid Prices a.m. Closing		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.20		.20	
Antamok	.165	S	.165	S
Baguio Gold	.24	S	.245	S
Batong Buhay	.014	S	.014	S
Benguet Consolidated	5.55	S	—	
Big Wedge	.215		.215	
Coco Grove	.145	S	.145	S
Consolidated Mines	.0035		.004	S
Demonstration	.13	S	.13	S
East Mindanao	095.		.095	S
I X L	.395		.395	
Ipo Gold	.125		.125	
Itogon	.275	S	.275	S
Masbate Consolidated	.115	S	.115	S
Mine Operations	.11		.11	
North Camarines	.135		.14	S
Paracale Gumaus	.225		.225	
San Mauricio	.85	S	.85	S
Surigao Consolidated	.175	S	.175	S
Suyoc	.13		.13	
Syndicate Investment	.026	S	.026	S
United Paracale	.315	S	.315	S
Mindanao Motherlode	.0975		.0975	S

*—Over Counter.
S—Sales.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Jan. 22.

Silver prices remained unchanged in London today, with quotations being fixed as follows:—

	Jan. 19	Jan. 22
London spot	22d.	22d.
" forward	22d.	22d.
" gold	168/—	168/—

—Reuter.

Cross Rates

Yesterday's Closing

London/New York	U.S.$4.0350	59.479d.
New York/London	3.96⅜	60.55d.

Britain, France in Close Relation

Decision of Supreme War Council to Co-ordinate Economic War Effort

The decision reached by the Supreme War Council of the Allies at its meeting in London in November was of quite extraordinary importance. In the words of the official communique, the British and French Governments decided from the outset of the war to co-ordinate in the fullest possible manner the economic war effort of the two countries. The new measures adopted by the two Governments will provide for the best use in the common interest of the resources of both countries in raw materials, means of production, tonnage, etc. They will also provide for the equal distribution between them of any limitations, should circumstances render necessary a reduction of the programmes of imports. The two countries will in future draw up their import programmes jointly and will avoid competition in purchases which they have to make abroad in carrying out those programmes.

This decision, taken so early in the war and without the compelling force of some shattering catastrophe, is a proof that the very dearly-bought lessons that the last war had to teach in the technique of alliance have not been forgotten. Effectiveness is from the start, to override national pride in the economic field as in the military. Last week's decision is not merely a piece of governmental mechanism; it has been universally accepted as a gesture of fundamental solidarity between the two peoples, states "The Economist."

The announcement specified six topics, for which Anglo-French Executive Committees are to be set up. They are Air, Munitions and Raw Materials, Oil, Food, Shipping, and Economic Warfare. The division is clearly administrative; the list is one of Ministries that are to co-operate with their opposite numbers, and that is in itself a guarantee of effectiveness. In each case, it is easy to see both the tasks that have to be mastered and the advantages that will accrue from co-operation. Nowhere are these advantages greater than in the double field of munitions production and raw material supply. There have been cases, even in the short life of the present war, when the French and British Governments have bid against each other for supplies. There have been reports of cases where one Government has obtained control of the supply of a material, without consultation with the other. We are now officially assured that such instances will not recur. All purchases are to be made in common. This will ensure the cheapest possible supplies, and the co-ordination of programmes of production by the first two committees will greatly increase the effective output of the two countries. Before the outbreak of war it was known that Great Britain was helping France out of a temporary shortage of aero engines, and this is only one example of the way in which efficient co-ordination can assist in the complex task of modern production.

Finance not Mentioned

There is, however, one obvious absentee from the list: finance is not mentioned. Yet the advantages of co-ordination and common policy in the sphere of finance would seem to be no less than in the other fields to be covered by the new scheme. The exchange rate between the pound and the franc is pegged, and the defence of the two currencies in unison would seem to be far more effective than of the two in counterpoint. Both Britain and France have very large external reserves; France almost certainly has more gold and Britain more of other liquid assets. But the joint fund, even if it is restricted to those assets that can be immediately raised, must be well over ten figures in pounds sterling and something like the astronomical figure of 200,000,000,000 francs. M. Reynaud and Sir John Simon have already pledged their co-operation in general terms. The edifice of Allied collaboration would be well completed with a Finance Committee.

Test of Economic Strength

For the conduct of the war this new-found economic solidarity will be crucial. It is more obvious every day that the war is to be a test of economic strength and that, to win the contest, we must not merely have the superior strength but we must deploy it in the line of battle. That we have the strength can be seen from the briefest glance at the statistics. Three comparisons are enough to serve as illustrations. Great Britain and France, even without their Dominions and Colonies, produce more than four times as much iron ore—the foundation of any industrial economy, in war as in peace—as Germany and her conquests. They have nearly three times as many motor vehicles in use—an indication both of mobility in transport and of the popular standard of living. And they produce twice as many motor vehicles every year—a sign of manufacturing capacity. Our task now is to turn these figures into military facts, and last week's decision is an earnest of the determination to do it in the most effective way possible.

It is, moreover, an equal partnership into which Britain and France are entering. There is no senior or junior partner. In purely economic statistics, the British figures often bulk largest. But the economic contribution of France is none the less enormous. Perhaps we do not sufficiently credit the economic strength of a nation that can maintain so vigorous a life with one man out of every eight standing to arms. We certainly do not render sufficient honour to the financial effort that France is making without complaint. Her ordinary Budget is balanced. New direct taxes have been imposed and there has been none of our hesitation in grasping the nettle of levying on the consumption of the working class. The direct tax on all incomes has been raised from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent.; the 40-hour week is a distant memory; and men of military age working in munitions factories are given only military pay. There is certainly no lack of willingness among the French workers to make direct sacrifices to protect their democratic way of life. The whole of France is well aware (as we are hardly yet) that war is no spare-time job and no casual luxury.

French Effort

The French economic effort is thus by no means to be despised. But even so it is not the largest contribution that France is making to the common cause. We have had reports of the grateful affection with which the British Expeditionary Force was welcomed in France. We should do well to reciprocate with the same affectionate gratitude for the size and efficiency of the French Army, the first bulwark of democracy. France could not win this war without Britain; but Britain could hardly begin to fight it without the protection of the Maginot Line. We shall fight and win it in equal partnership.

But is that enough? Are the virtues of co-operation to be restricted to the duration of the war? Is unity to be demobilized when the Armistice is signed? It would surely be a betrayal of the ideals for which we are fighting if such a result were accepted as inevitable. Vague though our war aims may be, they surely comprehend a greater unity and trustfulness between nations. What finer demonstration of our own faith could there be, or what stronger encouragement to others to do likewise, than a determination that the closest Anglo-French collaboration shall outlast the war?

Poles Apart

In race, in temperament and in habits the French and the British are poles apart. But we have proved before, and we are now proving again, not only that we can act together, but that we must act together. The years 1914-18 were the proof of the first; the years 1919-39 were the proof of the second. What remains to be shown is that we can collaborate in and for peace as well as war. Last week's decision is, then, we must hope, only a starting point for a new adventure in international cohesion which will not confine its purview to the methods of organizing destruction. Is there any good reason, for example, why an Anglo-French Customs Union should not be one of our war aims? There are, of course, differences both in commercial policy and in industrial structure; but the obstructions raised both by those differences and by entrenched interests are smaller between Britain and France, whose economies are complementary rather than competitive, than between almost any other conceivable pair of nations of comparable importance. If the integration of international commerce cannot make progress here, the cause is hopeless. Or again, would there not be benefits to be derived from a joint assumption of trusteeship by the two mother countries for their colonial empires, which adjoin in every continent? In this field, too, Anglo-French collaboration can point the way to that wider unity on which the only hope of achieving durable peace must rest.

These are some of the enticing vistas opened up by the meeting of the Supreme Council. The Council's purpose was to demonstrate that democracy can be strong, and that it finds its strength in the unforced collaboration of equals. That is a doctrine whose fruits must be gathered in peace as in war.

Resources of Belligerents

Allies have Greater Raw Material Supplies And are Much More Self-Sufficient

In the mechanized and motorized warfare of today, even more than in 1914, the economic resources of the belligerents may become of decisive importance. The manufacture of modern instruments of war requires not only well developed engineering, automotive and chemical industries, with the necessary supply of skilled workers, but also an abundance of such common materials as iron ore and coal. Moreover, since 1914 a great number of industrial raw materials, including manganese, tungsten, magnesite, antimony, chromite, molybdenum and other minor metals, rubber, and above all petroleum, have become even more indispensable to modern warfare. The greater variety of the materials required in armaments, due to the technical progress to which all nations must conform, has in part neutralized the post-war efforts at self-sufficiency. For all these reasons the armies and weapons will be no stronger than the manufacturing facilities and the raw material supplies which support them, states the National City Bank of New York in its December bulletin.

Compared with 1914, the Allied Powers have greater raw materials resources at their command, and are much more self-sufficient. The stimulus given by the last war to the productive facilities of the Dominions and Colonies has placed them among the world's leading suppliers of minerals and foodstuffs. As the table on the following page giving the comparison with 1913 shows, the expansion of gold, rubber, copper, nickel, lead and zinc output has been phenomenal, particularly in Canada. By controlling nearly two-thirds of the world out-put of gold, the Allied Powers also have at their disposal a continuing means of payment.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE COUNTRIES, 1913-1938 (UNITED KINGDOM EXCLUDED)

	All Dominions and Colonies 1913	1936-38	Canada Alone 1913	1936-38
Copper (000 t.)	94	613	34	266
Lead (000 t.)	111	591	17	190
Zinc (000 t.)	5	248	....	156
Aluminum (000 t.)	6	64	6	64
Nickel (000 t.)	24	105	23	102
Iron Ore (000,000 t.)	2.3	9.8	1.5a	1.7a
Steel (000,000 t.)	1.20	3.89	1.10	1.43
Gold (000,000 oz.)	13.8	21.2	.7	4.7
Petroleum (000,000 bbls.)	9.1	49.7	.3	6.3
Rubber (000 t.)	47	596	....	....
Cotton (000 bales)	3,904	5,527	....	....
Sugar (000 t.)	953b	2,473b	11	66
Wheat (000,000 bu.)	643	906	217	327

a-Including Newfoundland. b-India excluded.

It will have to be borne in mind, of course, that the Allied resources are scattered all over the world, and will be available only as long as the navies keep the lanes open. Then comparative nearness of Canada to Europe, along with her wide variety of natural resources and industrial diversification, makes her particularly suitable to serve as an industrial arsenal for the Allied Powers.

Germany Not Self-Sufficient

The German Reich's only surpluses are in coal, zinc, potash and magnesite; in practically all other industrial raw materials she is deficient. However, by means of efficient organization of her economy, regulation of civilian needs, substitution and manufacture of synthetic materials, Greater Germany has been able to satisfy somewhat more than two-thirds of her raw materials requirements from within her own boundaries or those of the acquired territories of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In the output of food products, the Reich has improved her position somewhat as compared to 1914; she is believed to be able to produce adequate supplies of bread grains, sugar, potatoes, meats, and dairy products (the latter two with the help of foreign feedstuffs), but to be deficient in butter and animal fats, and vegetable oils. Nearly half of her fats and vegetable oils have normally been imported, mostly from overseas. If reports are true, the Reich will also be able to fall back upon large reserve supplies of certain raw materials (rubber, copper, gasoline) and the stored surpluses of grains from the excellent harvests of past years.

Most serious is the Reich's shortage of cotton, wool, rubber, tin, copper, petroleum products, iron ore, and of such tropical products as coffee and cocoa. For cotton and wool are being substituted rayon and staple fibre, of which Germany is now the second largest producer. Consumption of rubber in 1938 was nearly 100,000 tons, approximately one-third being supplied by the synthetic product called "buna" obtained from coal and lime. Some authorities believe the war may double German requirements of petroleum products, put at 53,000,000 barrels in 1938. The Reich's oil fields produced in 1938 less than 5,000,000 barrels, and the equivalent of some 14,000,000 barrels was obtained by the hydrogenation of coal.

Neutral Sources of German Supplies

The diversion of the entire surplus of Roumanian oil fields, amounting at best to about 50,000,000 barrels annually, would cover the Reich's peace-time oil needs, but on the above assumption would not suffice for war requirements. As will be noted from the large table, the countries of the Danubian Basin (Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia) could sell to the Reich foodstuffs and animal fats, rather than industrial raw materials. However, further expansion of trade between Germany and the neutrals may be handicapped either because of fear of ultimate economic domination or because of the problem of payments and transportation difficulties. Germany will have to rely upon the Baltic and upon overland transport; the latter, however, is inadequate to handle bulky raw materials from Russian and Roumanian sources.

IRON ORE RESOURCES AND STEEL OUTPUT OF THE BELLIGERENTS (000,000 Metric Tons)

	Iron Ore 1913	1938	Steel 1913	1938
United Kingdom	16.0	12.1	7.8	10.6
Other Empire Countries:				
Newfoundland and Canada	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.2
India	.4	2.9	.1	1.0
Malaya	..	1.7	..	..
Australia	.2	2.3	..	1.2
Sierra Leone	..	.7	..	..
South Africa	..	.5	..	.3
Subtotal	2.1	9.8	1.2	3.7
French Empire:				
France	21.6*	33.1	4.6*	6.2
Algeria and Tunisia	1.9	4.0	..	..
Morocco	..	.3	..	..
Subtotal	23.5	37.4	4.6	6.2
Total Allied Powers	41.6	59.3	13.6	20.5
German Economic Empire:				
Old Reich and Saar	28.1*	10.9	18.6*	23.2†
Austria	2.0	1.8	.9	..
Czechoslovakia	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.8
Poland	.2	.9	..	1.5
Total German Empire	32.1	16.2	20.7	26.5

*Production within prewar frontiers. †Australia included.

Iron Ore Deficiency

German deficiency in iron ore resources is even more serious than in petroleum, because it cannot be made up readily by drawing upon the neighbouring neutral territory. In 1938 German iron ore requirements were about 33,000,000 tons, of which nearly 9,000,000 was imported from Sweden and 2,500,000 from southeastern Europe (Yugoslavia) and Belgium. Some 10,000,000 tons came from France, Spain, North Africa and Newfoundland and will now be cut off or hampered by the blockade. In contrast to the present deficiency, Germany in 1914-18 controlled the vast Lorraine iron ore deposits, which are now on the French side of the Maginot line. She also controlled the Belgian steel industry; nevertheless, it became difficult to maintain the steel supply toward the end of the war.

The radical change in the German and Allied Powers' position in regard to iron ore and steel making facilities since 1913 is illustrated in the preceding table. German steel capacity since September, 1939, has been less than that indicated by the 1938 output, as many of the Saar blast furnaces, contributing about ten per cent. of the total, have been forced to shut down. On the other hand, steel manufacturing capacity of the Allied Powers, and particularly France, is substantially greater than the actual 1938 output, given in the table, as 1938 was a relatively poor year. During the first six months of 1939 production was at an annual rate of 27,000,000 tons, or practically as much as the full capacity of the German economic area.

Strain on German Coal Resources

Germany has access to extensive resources of bituminous coal, to which must be added lignite (brown coal), the scientific exploitation of which was stimulated by the late war. Output of brown coal has exceeded that of bituminous in tonnage, but its heating quality is only about half as large. Forced by circumstances, German ingenuity has utilized coal and lignite not only as increasingly efficient sources of heat and power but also as raw materials for a vast number of by-products and synthetic production. These range from dyes to fertilizers and explosives, synthetic gasoline and plastics,—all of great importance to the gigantic endeavour of the Reich to become more self-sufficient. Coal is therefore more vital to the German economy than ever before. The Goering Works, which last month began operations for the smelting of low-grade iron ore deposits in Central Germany, is said to require more than twice the usual quantity of coke to produce one ton of iron.

In the case of synthetic gasoline, the production of one ton is reported to require from 4.5 to 6 tons of lignite, and about ten times as many men as required in refining crude oil. It has been estimated that about 60 per cent. of the total lignite production will have to be diverted into the output of synthetic petroleum products to meet German war needs.

With the German industries working at capacity, the strain on coal resources had become pronounced prior to the war, despite the decline in coal exports, enlargement of the mining force, longer working hours and greater mechanization. But for the acquisition of the rich coal deposits of Poland, Germany would soon have experienced an acute shortage. The conquest of Poland, however, may even make possible coal exports to the neighbouring neutrals, in barter for food and other raw materials.

Curtailment of Civilian Consumption

It is as yet impossible to say to what extent the food and raw material requirements of the belligerents may change as a result of the curtailment of normal civilian consumption. Careful studies of German experience with raw material control during the late war show that reduction of civilian consumption can be carried to almost unbelieveable lengths.

In 1914-18 the Germans curtailed drastically the use of cotton, wool, rubber and other materials entering into consumers' goods, and reduced the consumption of copper, tin, nickel, quicksilver and tungsten for non-military purposes by nine-tenths in many cases. Consumption of coal was drastically restricted, even at the cost of entirely shutting down certain manufacturing establishments. The effort extended even to the reclaiming of substantial amounts of metal by scrapping and melting up iron fence, copper roofs, hardware, old church bells and statuary.

It is already apparent that the belligerents are making a determined effort to avoid a rapid inflationary rise in prices such as occurred in the late war. The curtailment of consumers' purchasing power will be accomplished not only by direct and indirect rationing, but by control measures which range from the lowering of wages to taking away the major share of individual incomes above a certain level either by sharply graduated taxes, or, as has been recently proposed, by forced income contributions.

Soviet Coal Industry Sharply Criticized

Output Much Below Schedule; Government to Intervene

Moscow, Jan. 22.

The Soviet coal industry is sharply criticised in an article today in the "Industria," organ of the Commissariat for Heavy Industry.

The output of the two main centres, the Urals and the Don basin, for the thirteen days of January, the newspaper says, was below the schedule of the 1940 plans. The rails in some mines are said to be covered with heaps of coal.

Exceptional cold has caused considerable dislocation of the iron and steel industry, and directors are blamed for not preparing for the winter.

The "Industria" says that supplies of lime for mixing with ore to prevent freezing were inadequate, while elsewhere workers were unable to unload lime because they were not provided with special warm overalls. The Government, the journal declares, is now taking steps to arrange for an uninterrupted supply of fuel and electric power to metallurgical works.—Reuter.

Goodwill Plane Leaves Hanoi

Tokyo, Jan. 22.

The Japanese goodwill plane Yamato left Hanoi in French Indo-China at 9.20 a.m., Japan Time, for Canton, according to dispatches received here. The plane is returning to Japan after a goodwill flight to Italy.—Domei.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Rice Prices

Changshu per shih (176 lb.)	$40.00
Sunkiang "	39.00
Saigon "	39.20
Tungchow Cotton	$173.50 per picul
20's Cotton Yarn "Double Horse"	$730.00 per bale

Dealers' Prices

Wheat $19.00 per picul of 50 kilos.
Flour $10.00 per bag of 49 lb. for local
Flour $11.75 per bag of 49 lb. for export.

December Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Alma Estates, Ltd.	59,940
Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	42,000
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	60,156
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	27,165
Kapayang Rubber

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TOYAMA MARU ..... Jan. 27

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ss. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 24	Jan. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 27	Jan. 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 30	Feb. 1 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 1	Feb. 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 4	Feb. 6 at 9 a.m.

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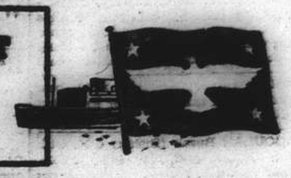

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PRES. COOLIDGE	Mar. 12	PRES. COOLIDGE	May 7

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KASIMA MARU	Jan. 23 (Wayside Wharf)	Jan. 29 at noon (Wayside Wharf)
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VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From KOBE: Kasima Maru, due 3 p.m. Wayside Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From LISBON			From SOERABAYA		
Torres	10/12	30/1	Tjibadak	19/1	29/1
			Tjitjalengka	19/1	5/2
From TRIESTE			From MANILA		
Himalaya	21/12	7/2	P. Taft	22/1	28/1
			Tjibadak	21/1	29/1
From KARACHI			From HONGKONG		
Sumatra	27/12	25/1	See "China Ports" below		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			From SEATTLE		
A. Maersk	9/12	28/1	Collingsworth	13/1	7/2
Makiliana	—	10/2	From PORTLAND		
Sophocles	24/12	14/2	Agra	23/12	30/1
Ivaran	—	17/2	From HONOLULU		
Sorholt	30/12	21/2	Asama M.	9/1	10/2
Laura Maersk	10/1	25/2	Tatuta M.	23/1	24/2
From PANAMA			From KOBE		
L. Maersk	21/1	25/2	A. Maersk	21/1	26/1
From LOS ANGELES			From NAGASAKI		
Asama M.	1/1	10/2	Nagasaki M.	23/1	24/1
Sophocles	18/1	14/2	From KEELUNG		
Sorholt	18/1	21/2	Hukuiken M.	24/1	26/1
Tatuta M.	15/1	28/2			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			From DURBAN		
Ruys	17/1	24/2	Ruys	23/1	24/2

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Dairen M.	22/1	24/1

PASSENGER LISTS

DEPARTURES

Jan. 21, for Chinwangtao: Mrs. Deman, Miss Chitz, Miss Litt, Dr. & Mrs. J. B. G. Muir, Miss J. Gibb, Mr. & Mrs. Heinen, Mr. Y. T. Lu, Mrs. P. W. Feng, Mrs. R. De Chazelles, Mr. Price.

VESSELS LEAVING

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to North CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

TJIBADAK Feb. 1. AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjibadak sails from Shanghai on Thursday, Feb. 1, taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java Ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 31-1

(Continued in next column)

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL		For SAN FRANCISCO	
Hakozaki Maru	5/2	Agra	3/2
For OSLO		P. Taft	3/2
Triton	29/1	P. Cleveland	12/2
For BOMBAY		Asama Maru	17/2
Nagara Maru	28/1	P. Pierce	26/2
Okitu Maru	2/2	For SEATTLE	
For COLOMBO		Collingsworth	9/2
Toyama M.	27/1	For YOKOHAMA	
For CAPETOWN		Suwa Maru	29/1
Tagelberg	23/1	For KOBE	
Ruys	26/2	Kasima Maru	29/1
For JAVA		For NAGASAKI	
Tjibadak	1/2	Nagasaki Maru	25/1
Tjitjalengka	8/2	Nagasaki Maru	29/1
For HONGKONG		For DAIREN	
Asama Maru	11/2	Tsingtao Maru	24/1
For NEW YORK		Dairen Maru	28/1
Sakito Maru	30/1	M. Maersk	29/1
M. Maersk	1/2	Hoten Maru	29/1
Kansai Maru	5/2	Tsingtao Maru	1/2
L. Maersk	17/2	Dairen Maru	3/2
Ivaran	19/2	Hoten Maru	6/2

VESSELS DISCHARGING

AJAX. From Liverpool arrived on Jan. 21, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on January 30, 1940. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Friday, January 26, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 25-1

VESSELS LEAVING (Cont.)

STRAITS AND EUROPE

TRITON Jan. 29. ADEN PORT SUDAN, PORT SAID, CASABLANCA, BERGEN and OSLO via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.—Motorship Triton of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai for the above-mentioned ports on or about January 29. For freight or passage please apply to the agents Dodwell and Co., Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11360. 29-1

AMERICA

MARCHEN MAERSK Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES Feb. 1. and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-2

KANSAI M. Feb. 5. FOR LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE.—FOR freight apply to O. S. K. Line, 20 Canton Road. Room No. 316 Tel. 15324. 5-2

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

TEGELBERG Jan. 24. FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, TAMATAVE, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, CAPETOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, ZANZIBAR and MOMBASA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SAIGON, BANGKOK (Koh-Si-Chang), SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.—The K.P.M. Line ms. Tegelberg sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung, on Wednesday, January 24, at 9 a.m. Passengers' tender leaves Customs Jetty at 7.30 a.m. Cargo accepted for all ports in South and East Africa, also East Coast of South America. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Agents, K.P.M. Line, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 24-1

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $18 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

	Reg.	Ord.
TUESDAY, January 23.		
Amoy Swatow and Canton	20.00	7.15
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	20.00	8.00
Hongkong Canton Aust. and N.Z.	10.30	11.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Foochow via Santuao	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, January 24.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	x *20.00	7.30
Amoy and Hongkong	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	9.30	10.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, January 25.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	x *20.00	8.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	8.30	9.00
Amoy and Hongkong	8.30	9.00
Foochow via Santuao	19.30	20.00

* The night before.
x Provisional time—subject to alterations.
2 Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 2.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on January 26, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due London on February 7.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on January 26, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on February 3.

Air France per steamer on January 26, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Neth (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao Tunghsan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—

Per steamer via Suez, Jan. 29, due L'don Mar. 4.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 2, due L'don Mar. 7.
Per steamer via Suez, Feb. 4, due L'don Mar. 11.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Tuesday, January 23, 1940 (15th day of 12th moon)	SICCAWEI Jan. 21 15.00	Jan. 21 21.00	Jan. 22 4.00	Jan. 22 9.00
Barometer inches	30.41	30.44	30.43	30.48
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.04	+0.07	+0.04	+0.03
at 32 F. (" 12 hrs.)	+0.02	—0.01	+0.02	+0.04
Wind (direction)	—	N	NNW	NNW
" (miles per hour)	14.3	6.8	6.8	9.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	36.2°	33.4°	31.6°	32.0°
Humidity %	75	77	83	83
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	N. 0.02	0.00	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report January 21	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.42	+0.03	30.32
Temp. Min. 32.72 Max. 36.77	34.73	—2.77	37.74
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	1.53	0.21	1.11

Time and Tide	23/1	24/1	25/1	26/1	27/1
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.52	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.20	17.21	17.22	17.23	17.24
Moon rises at Shanghai	15.44	16.43	17.55	19.03	20.10
Moon sets at Shanghai	4.59	5.44	6.35	7.23	8.04
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	9.15	10.00	10.36	11.14	12.06
Ebb makes Shai. 6 to 18	15.00	15.36	16.02	16.30	17.10
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	11.26	11.58	12.31	13.20	14.01
Ht. above L.W. (feet)	—	6.95	7.58	8.43	8.28

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Kurohime M.	Keelung	M.B.K.
Hoshun	Dairen	D.K.K.
Daikokusan M.	Korea	Showa S.S.
Anwoo	T'senkong	Dah Hsing
Tegelberg	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Haitung M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Meitung	Hupukow	S.V.O.C.
Hwaping	T'lungkong	Hwa Chung
Chingning M.	Tsamgming	T.K.K.
Nantung M.	Nantung	T.K.K.
Liesel	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Taiko M. 8	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Lipari	T'lungkong	Dong Shing

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kiangnan	Ger	Chu Foong
Taiyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Taiko M. 18	Jap.	T.K.K.
Felix Roussel	Fr.	M.M.
Chingning M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
U.S.S. Luzon	Am.	—
U.S.S. Oahu	Am.	—
Daviken	Nor.	Jebsen
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Henderson	Am.	Tr.	U.S.N.F.
Marblehead	Am.	Cr.	P.N.B.
Pigeon 6	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Garden P.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

HALF an hour after they danced the "last waltz" together at a Christmas ball a nineteen-year-old girl lay dying in her father's arms on the roadside outside Coldstream, near Berwick-on-Tweed. His car in which his wife was also travelling had crashed into her when she stepped from the shadows to wave him a last good-night" as he drove past. Not until he had jumped out and hurried back along the darkened road did Mr. John Townsley of Coldstream, know that he had fatally injured his daughter Helen. She had decided to walk home with her cousin, so that her mother and two friends could go home by car.

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Steamers	Sails Seattle	Shanghai Arr./Sails	H'kong Arrives	Manila Arr./Sails
ss. COLLINGSWORTH	Sailed	Feb. 8/10	Feb. 13	Feb 17/25
ss SATARTIA	Feb. 1	Feb. 22/24	Feb. 27	Mar. 2/10
ss. COLDBROOK	Feb. 15	Mar. 7/9	Mar. 12	Mar. 18/24

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ms. TEGELBERG	From Shanghai	January 24, 1940*
	From Hongkong	January 31, 1940
ms. RUYS	From Shanghai	February 28, 1940
	From Hongkong	March, 7, 1940

*Tender leaves Customs Jetty, January 24, at 7.30 a.m.
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For South America via Panama
MONTEVIDEO MARU .. Feb. 1
For South America via E. & S. Africa
ARIZONA MARU ..... Feb. 27
For Bombay
SUMATRA MARU ..... Jan. 26
LONDON MARU ..... Feb. 11
For Calcutta
BORNEO MARU ..... Jan. 24
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Feb. 12

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Feb. 12
MEXICO MARU ..... Feb. 5
Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... Feb. 3
Kobe Sailings
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TOKYO MARU ..... Jan. 31
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Interesting Address by Head Of Engineering Society

Mr. A. J. Percival Discusses Engineering Standards In China; Hope for Patent Law Change Expressed

AN interesting address on Engineering Standards in China was given before the Engineering Society of China by the President of the Society, Mr. A. J. Percival, M.I.E.E., at a meeting held at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research at 5.45 p.m. yesterday. During the course of his speech Mr. Percival stressed that, in the work of reconstruction following the war, China would need dependable guides to aid her in judging standards of quality. Mr. Percival also voiced the hope of engineers that China would take the earliest opportunity to modernize and strengthen her patent laws. The full text of his address follows:

Today China stands almost on the threshold of a new era in which it will become increasingly necessary, particularly in engineering, to define quality by means of Standards and Specifications.

Before the war with Japan, China was producing engineers, scholars and administrators who were ardently coming forward as never before to take their place in the service of the nation, and it is remarkable that throughout the hostilities they have been boldly planing new schemes of education.

China will work out her own salvation after the dislocation of the war and will gradually industrialize while at the same time she will restore her ruined communications and other public engineering services. In this tremendous task she will need dependable guides to aid her in adjudicating standards of quality, and she will eventually evolve her own National Engineering Standards. It is therefore opportune to review this important subject which vitally affects engineering in all its branches.

Some people detest the very word "standardization,"—probably because they think it will interfere with their freedom of action and choice or even that it may retard progress. In fact, standardization properly carried out and wisely controlled, relegates the problems which have already been solved, to their proper place—the field of routine—leaving the creative faculties of the engineer free to tackle problems still unsolved. Standardization thus becomes the tool of progress, its servant and not its master.

Technical Developments

The flood of technical developments in recent years has made it more and more difficult to accurately assess the value of any material or product by personal inspection. In consequence, quality can only be truly assessed by suitable methods of expressing certain criterions and properties of the material and by providing adequate methods of test. These are the basic functions of the standardization movement which has become almost worldwide in recent years.

Incidentally, the origin of the word "sincerity," which is so popular nowadays in Japan, may be said to be the lack of engineering standards in ancient Rome. There it became the practice of sculptors to conceal surface cracks in a statue with the aid of melted beeswax. Soon the beeswax would dry out and expose the cracks, and to such alarming proportions did this practice of wax trickery grow, it finally became the custom of reputable sculptors to guarantee their works as Sine Cera —literally translated "without wax." So we owe the English word "sincere" to this early Roman standards guarantee.

Here in China where "can pass" is still the order of the day, the principal questions which arise are,—who is to prepare these Standards and on what general principles are they to be laid down? The first of these questions may be said to be already answered. It will be a government department such as the National Bureau of Standards which was formed about seven years ago by the National Ministry of Industries at Nanking and which had done much excellent work prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Admittedly it is contrary to the practice of the leading industrial nations to have their industrial Standards initiated and determined by a government department. Such Standards should be the product of the meeting of minds representative of all the conflicting interests concerned and out of which a genuine consensus of agreement is reached. However circumstances in China are such that it is unlikely that any suitable non-government organization for this important function will come into existence in the next decade. Therefore, as engineers, we can only co-operate with the government and do our best to ensure that they will adopt the attitude that in this work their primary aim is to secure sound engineering Standards. In doing this they should impartially adjudicate between the competing interests of the user and the producer. Individualism and reluctance to co-operate are said to have always been Chinese characteristics. If this is true we hope they will remember that the rugged individualist of today is very apt to become the ragged individualist of tomorrow.

Purchasing Power

Standards are ruled to a very considerable extent by purchasing power. In China this is lower than in any other country in the world. In consequence the habit of buying on price is perhaps more deeply ingrained than elsewhere. Price, however, is rarely a criterion of value. Certainly it is unwise to pay too much but it is unquestionably worse to pay too little. When too much is paid it is generally only a little money that is lost but when too little is paid it is often the case that efficiency has not been given proper consideration. Even everything may be lost because the thing bought is incapable of doing what it was bought to do. If the lowest price is accepted it is well to add something for the risk incurred and so doing may bring the price up to that of the quality article.

The final purchasing of engineering plant and materials here is generally decided by people who are not engineers. They may perhaps ask the engineer whether the offers are in accordance with the enquiry and specifications—if any. In the absence of specified standards there are bound to be many loopholes and in such circumstances, although the engineer's "face" may be saved, much else is probably lost through lack of these safeguards.

The safety of the public should be the first concern of authors of Standards Specifications. This is patently essential in deciding such Standards as those of strength of steel used in bridges, buildings, cranes, ropes and boilers, and in many electrical specifications. The Shanghai Municipal Council has done excellent pioneering work in this direction under most difficult conditions.

It is of great importance that where standards are laid down, reasonable tolerances should be allowed. Where penalties are stipulated for failure to meet guarantees, in equity—pro rata bonuses should be offered for improving on them. The majority of Standard Specifications have to deal with the quality or the performance of materials, machinery and apparatus. These should be subject to frequent periodic review and revision to keep them abreast with progress. They must not be allowed to get into a rut. It is a truism that a rut differs from a grave only in being longer. Many specifications are primarily dimensional so as to secure interchangeability or to ensure adequate robustness and to reduce economic losses occasioned by multiplicity of stocks and patterns.

Compiling Standards

China will continue to make use of the experience of other nations in compiling her Standards. Many people still have the mistaken idea that imitation is a sure sign of weakness. On the contrary it is foolish and weak not to take the utmost advantage of past experience. The weakness lies in the fact that imitations are usually very inferior to the originals, particularly in engineering products in China where it is still very difficult to obtain materials having the special and essential mechanical, thermal and electrical chaarcteristics inherent in quality engineering products today. Moreover high precision production machines capable of turning out components to modern precision standards are almost non-existent here, as yet. Those are but two of the reasons why we hope the Chinese government will take the earliest opportunity to modernize and strengthen her Patent laws. As an example of this crying need I would mention that I recently had occasion to send to England—for testing—what appeared at first glance to be an exact imitation of a piece of imported apparatus which is in common use here This imitation is made in large quantities in Shanghai and even the casting numbers are faithfully reproduced. The routine tests through which it was put in England revealed among other weaknesses that the fuse blocks were made of hygroscopic and inflammable material. This constituted a definite fire risk and is therefore a hidden source of danger which would be avoided if proper Standards could be enforced here in place of the jungle rule which is now the order of the day.

The trend everywhere has been towards international standards agreements. No less than twenty countries have standardizing bodies, but the majority of them have been endeavouring to reach agreement under the aegis of the International Standards Association whose headquarters are at Basle in Switzerland. The electrical industries have been pioneers in this direction. Since 1906 there has been in operation an International Electro-technical Commission. One outcome of its work has been that purchasers of electrical machinery were, before the European war, to an increasing extent asking that tenders should be based on what are known as "I.E.C. Recommendations" rather than accept standards of Britain or Germany or America.

Chinese Banks Will Discuss Settlement

Preparations Made for New Year Holiday

Executives of Chinese native banks in Shanghai will hold a meeting on Thursday to discuss business policy in regard to the general settlement day which falls on February 7. Commencing February 8, all native banks here will be closed for four days while most Chinese factories are expected to follow their lead.

All accounts with Chinese native banks must be cleared up before the settlement day, but in some cases native goods merchants will be allowed to pay their debts later by special arrangements. Representatives and bill collectors of native banks have been busy during the past few days and no new credits are to be granted pending the annual settlement. Loans advanced to outport merchants are also to be collected.

During the general settlement period which coincides with the Lunar New Year period, Chinese factories are expected to close also for four days in order to "clean their machines." No native bank failures have been reported and business houses having connections with them are said to have done good business.

"The China Journal"

The January number of "The China Journal" reminds its readers that 1940 is the Year of the Dragon and leads off with a frontispiece showing the Dragon emerging from the Cosmos, a reproduction from a painting of the Ch'ing Period. "The New Year Ceremonials of Chow-Wang-Miao" is a delightful article by Clarence Burton Day. Chow-Wang-Miao is about half-way between Hangchow and Kashing, and on its main street is the "King Chow Temple," built to commemorate the ancient king who built the sea-wall which holds in check that terrible sea monster, the Hangchow Bore. "A Javanese Defends his Culture" by W. E. Fisher, is the story of Hadjar Dewantoro; "Nine Hops to Hongkong," by Ruth Earnshaw Lo, describes a joureny from a Yunnan village to Hongkong and is admirably illustrated with photographs which show what a wonderful journey it was. "The Problem of Endemic Goitre in Yunnan Province" by Dr. R. Cecil Robertson, is also well illustrated by photographs taken by the author. C. Y. W. Meng contributes "The Development of Aviation in China," and the permanent features are fully up to the Journal's usual high standard.

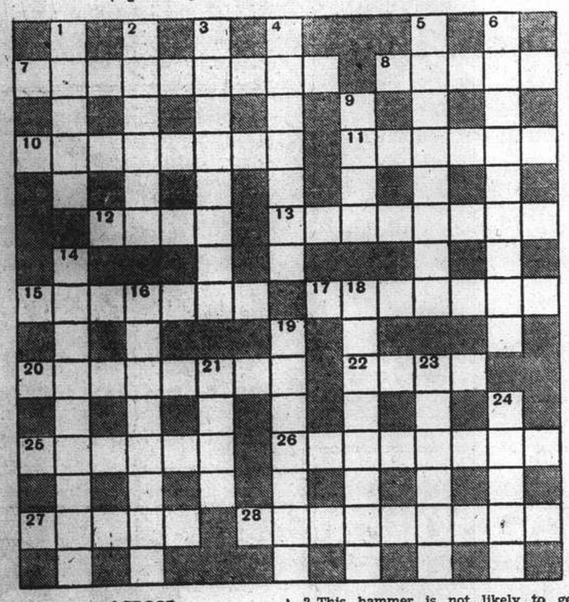
The British Standards Association had its inception 39 years ago and now comprises more than a thousand committees who have issued about 800 Standard Specifications and Reports. Over a quarter of a million of these are sold and distributed annually.

Although standardization has been going on for many years past in all the great industrial organizations in America it is only in recent years that it has become the national movement known as the American Standards Association. The Bureau of Standards of Washington has been immensely successful in this line of progress to the great advantage of the United States. Incidentally, in the course of the preparation of a standard specification for household refrigerators, tests established that the ice wasted in an ordinary refrigerator might be twice as great as in the best refrigerator and not necessarily the most expensive one! The resultant relative spoilage of food was even more pronounced.

One of the aims of the long term research which the Foundations Research Committee of the Engineering Society of China is undertaking is to recommend standards of good practice for foundations here. The name of this Society, as set out in Chinese characters, is the International Engineering Society of China. As such we shall always be delighted to co-operate with whatever Standards authority is constituted in this country and we look forward to the day when she will take the honoured place in the engineering world to which her great intrinsic qualities entitle her.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 95

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

7 Where William makes himself at home in London?
8 May be a saw or a gun
10 Might this view of terra firma be due to coastal erosion?
11 Scottish intelligence
12 This is made from end of 7 across
13 Part of nurse's uniform? Or where she gets it from?
15 It doesn't follow this sort of engagement cannot be moved
17 "Cad, Evan" (anag.)
20 Had this artist a head for cards?
22 Frequent little drinks that might be the making of a cat
25 A bit of the country is distant
26 Epithet for a grand canyon
27 Cloth that may be a bit of a blow
28 The sort of confession an outsider would welcome

DOWN

1 Alice was unpopular in Wonderland whenever she mentioned her
2 This hammer is not likely to get its name from being carried on this
3 Not a dweller on a continent but it seems I am not telling the truth about him
4 Only apparently does this instrument make a loud noise
5 Germany's without any
6 For this way of getting a ride choose a football player
9 Seed that one may carry unwittingly
14 Is this modern curfew the result of a trip in the dark?
16 "False? Tut!" (anag.)
18 It is a feature of Diana's character to be absent-minded
19 Something very sad for the old in the attempt
21 This may provide a living for a miner (also not so good a one if it is upset)
23 "Avoid extremes; and shun the faults of such who still are ——d too little or too much" (Pope)
24 A Red Indian

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS:** 1, Dresser; 5, Refined; 9, By fits and starts; 10, Trap; 11, Visit; 12, Whos; 15, Racking; 16, Griffon; 17, Ruinous; 19, Ratchet; 21, Suet; 22, Calve; 23, Etui; 26, The parting guest; 27, Actuary; 28, Emended. **DOWN:** 1, Dabster; 2, Enfranchisement; 3, Seth; 4, Reading; 5, Redwing; 6, Fate; 7, North of the Tweed; 8, Disdain; 13, Pivot; 14, Wilts; 17, Rosetta; 18, Swarthy; 19, Revenue; 20, Tainted; 24, Bala; 25, Ogre.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED Chinese assistant having good connections with manufacturers of all types of goods for export, particularly hardware lines. Successful applicant will be required to furnish bond guaranteeing integrity. Address Box 665, NCDN. 10409

WANTED by American firm an efficient young male Chinese as shroff and office assistant. Good chances for advancement. State age and education. Box 650, NCDN. "1310

YOUNG ambitious male Chinese with good English and Chinese education, wanted as office assistant by American firm. Speedy typing required. Box 651, NCDN. "1310

WANTED steno-typist, must possess a good knowledge of English, bookkeeping and office experience. Please reply stating full particulars with copies of testimonials and salary expected. No amatures accepted. Box 666, NCDN. "1241

WANTED, Chinese secretary, must be high school graduate, good English and have commercial experience. With references. Address Box 652, NCDN. "1312

WANTED, first-class experienced Russian dress designer by well-known firm. Apply stating experience. Box 649, NCDN. "1309

BRITISH lady required as a receptionist for a high-class photo studio. Address Box 642, NCDN. "1293

A nine months correspondence course in bookkeeping is more effective than several years of class tuition. Elementary and advanced courses. Easy payments in Shanghai dollars. Text books free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road, telephone 14967. Principal J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). "1078

WANTED from April, experienced English nurse for infant. Address Box 610, NCDN. 10380

EFFICIENT Chinese ledger clerk with knowledge of typewriting, general office work. State age, experience, salary expected in handwriting. Box 630, NCDN. 10390

WANTED young Chinese girl operator with pleasant voice, must be able to speak and write English, Shanghai and Cantonese dialects. State age and salary expected. Apply in English and Chinese own handwriting to Box 638, NCDN. "1289

WANTED by American firm, Chinese girl steno-typist, good English education required. State age, experience and salary expected. Box 632, NCDN. 10381

FOREIGN employee required, preferably American citizen, for big company in town. General office work. Address Box 549, NCDN. "1122

WANTED male stenotypist for Yangtszepoo factory, American company. Address Box 519, NCDN. 10320

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

INTELLIGENT young Chinese lady typist, seeks employment for mornings. Salary no object. Box 655, NCDN. "1321

EDUCATED young Briton, speaking good Japanese, seeks position, any capacity. Box 654, NCDN. "1316

RUSSIAN lady seeks position as nurse. Good recommendations. Small remuneration. Address Box 644, NCDN. "1299

RUSSIAN chauffeur-mechanic, with many years' practice, seeks position. Address Box 592, NCDN. "1163

EXPERIENCED and efficient lady stenographer, British, seeks employment. Willing to accept moderate salary. Box 624, NCDN. "1250

Business Opportunities

DEALERS in duck feathers and hard cordage fibres wish to get in touch with foreign exporters having American connections. Large stocks available. Apply Post Office Box 1755. "1323

CLAIMS and debts attended to on commission basis. Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 10395

FOR SALE. Small provision/grocery store, west end Joffre. Good return, permanent customers, cheap rent. Owner leaving. Address Box 541, NCDN. "1048

Personal

YOUNG educated man from Europe wishes to meet English speaking gentleman for exchange of views and companionship. Apply Box 662, NCDN. "1333

MIDDLE-AGED gentleman wishes the acquaintance of a lady, no gold-digger, for friendship. Post Office Box 1964. "1350

AMERICAN, age 40, well-educated, good position, desires meet Chinese lady for dancing and companionship. Replies confidential. Address Box 634, NCDN. "1275

RESPECTABLE orientalist, 30 years, desires acquaintance of young, attractive lady. View friendship. Address Box 518, NCDN. "1030

Lost

LOST, B/L. No. 19 bonded No. 35730 marked 上海市密制路乘館止置商品久元 covering one bale personal effects, ex ss. Suwa Maru, Voyage No. 67, from Yokohama, also B/L. No. 52/3 covering 20 tubs pickled new redish marked STC over 1352/1371, ex ss. Nagasaki Maru, Voyage No. 23, from Nagasaki Hereby declared null and void. Sugimoto-Gumi. 10415

LOST, Sub-Order No. 23788, call on balance one bag brown sugar. Marked 叁A in diamond, (ex lot 39 bags) which was issued by the Roosevelt Terminal. We hereby declared same null and void. Chien Cheng. "1284

LOST, Customs Deposit Receipt No. 9922 dated 24/11/39 for the amount of $500 is hereby declared null and void. Higuchi & Co. "1270

B/L. covering ten cases aminopirinum, 8 cases saccharine marked 121 in diamond No. 301/18, Shanghai, ex ss. Nosiro Maru, voyage No. 11, from Osaka, manifest No. 249, consignee; order, has been lost and declared null and void. Chiuwa Yoko. "1139

For Sale—Miscellaneous

BARGAIN, real silver cutlery, crystalware, porcelain, bronzes, Philips radio, lady's fur-coat, vacuum-cleaner Protos, etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, room 6. Telephone 61114. "1343

PERSIAN carpet (Heris), 1 x 12, best quality; and three rugs for sale. Box 640, NCDN. "1287

BINOCULAR Busch (Bisiux) 6 X, with new leather-case, for sale, US$15. Address Box 656, NCDN. "1324

PORTUGUESE pure olive oil, 1 kilogramme $5. 476 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 83172. "1304

SINGER sewing machines, new and used, in good condition, at reasonable prices, at 138 Hamilton House, 170 Kiangse Road. "1289

MICROSCOPE, made in Germany, for bargain sale, also typewriter and vacuum cleaner. Address Box 643, NCDN. "1298

BEAUTIFUL crystalware, dinner-sets, porcelain figures, oil-paintings, bronze statues. 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. "1290

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24, "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 10246

SECONDHAND furniture store. Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture, household effects, cut-glass, carpets, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. "19

FOR SALE. A collection of valuable reference books (technical, engineering, building, machinery, electrical, etc.), also books on foreign languages, to be sold singly at very low prices. 530 Embankment Building. "1090

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong. Hats, dresses ready made, at wholesale prices. Orders taken. Room 41C, 3rd floor, Central Arcade. "821

GERMAN books, complete works, novels, stories; 12 volumes of Meyer's Conversations-Lexikon, as new. Reasonable prices. Box 525, NCDN. "1045

YOU will find the best in crystalware, porcelain and other gifts at 726 East Seward Road, Emigrant Sales. "1133

ATTRACTIVE Baccarat crystalware, Meissen plates, cups, figures, candlesticks, clock. Rosenthal dinner/tea sets, collected cups, wine-glasses, Persian carpets. 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, flat 2. "1057

TEASET, silver, new, European, with 12 silver cups/saucers, exquisite brocade tapestry, table cloth, brocade curtains, for sale. Dr. Glance, 818 Rue Ratard, Sunday 9-1, weekdays 3-7. "1247

PYJAMAS made to measure. Flannel $9.50. Smart English material from $16.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 12185

BABIES' aprons, $1.10. Silk scarves, $3.10. Coloured towels, 55 cents. Laundry bags, $2.30. Mahjongg cloths. $1.85., Night gowns, $4.25. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10317

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, frigidaires and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. "802

SHIRTS correctly made to measure, English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 12186

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24, "Clydella" Wool $35, Razon's Central Road. 10246

Radios

WE install high-efficiency, noise-free, all wave antennas. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Foch, Telephone 87777. "406

AMERICAN and European radios repaired by qualified foreign engineers. Antennas installed. For service telephone 78644, Radio and Electrical Ind., 145 Route Sayzoong. "843

RADIO repairs, every kind, promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best-equipped in Shanghai. 10061

RCA Radio and phonograph with automatic record changer, 102 records, 9 albums, $960. New Derrola, all-wave, 5 tubes, $275. Zenith model 1934, 10 tubes, $425. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, Telephone 19225. 10017

Miscellaneous

CUT this out! Subscribe to our Magazine Library. We deliver anywhere American and British Magazines 14 per month, latest issue or 2nd circulation at moderate fees. Telephone 14640 First Shanghai Reading Circle, 131 Museum Road, Room 423. "1334

MERCHANT going on a business trip to Japan, is ready to accept any commissions. Box 659, NCDN. "1329

Rooms with Board

COSGROVE House 1220/50 Avenue Road. Well-furnished room, private bath. Excellent food, large garden. Telephone 31618. "1330

355 Avenue Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean, comfortable, large rooms. Special attention to food. Bus stops Telephone, Mrs. Hedden 71163. "1315

KENSINGTON House, Lane 30, 10 Seymour Road, available February 1, one well-furnished steamheated room with private bathroom. Telephone 30179. "1292

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Telephone 35534. Mrs. Lupton. "10320

AVAILABLE in British family on February 15, an attractive, double, steamheated room with bath attached Near French Park. Quiet location. Telephone 73763. "1136

Offices, Shops, Godowns

DOCTOR'S office to let; consultation hours from 2-4 only. 1167 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 11, telephone 36790. "1306

TO LET, Ste. Anne Building, 25 Rue du Consulat, office rooms. Apply No. 34, third floor. "1294

WORKSHOP required, 50 to 80 sq. yards, ground floor, gas, water, Settlement/Hongkew. Address Box 599, NCDN. "1208

Garages

GARAGE to let. 14 Kelmscott Gardens. Telephone 72385. "1185

Educational

WANTED, teacher for Mandarin (preferably Peking-born). Please address Box 648, NCDN. "1308

BRITISH lady desires elocution lessons, etc. Terms to Box 645, NCDN. "1301

PIANO lessons desired. Terms and particulars to Box 646, NCDN. "1301

RUSSIAN language. Educated young Russian lady wanted by young European for daily conversation in Russian. Address Box 658, NCDN. "1328

GERMAN and French private lessons, conversation and grammar given by highly experienced gentleman-teacher. Easy method. Exceptional references. Twice weekly. $15 per month. Apply from 8-9 a.m. or by letter, 2 Quinsan Gardens, Room 1. "121

FIGUEIREDO'S School of shorthand and typewriting. Progressive, painstaking, thorough, irreproachable. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10009

HANS Baer, concert pianist, gives piano lessons. 153H/38 Route des Soeurs. Telephone 75880 (9—12, 3—5). "1249

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting. English, book-keeping, coding, filing. Students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173/301 Seymour Road. 10128

RUSSIAN lessons, conversation and grammar, by professional Russian lady teacher University graduate, best references. Box 415, NCDN. "851

Houses and Land

RESIDENCE in French Concession, seven rooms, three bathrooms, large basement, garage, garden, for sale. Vacant possession. Address Box 590, NCDN. 10372

WANTED to purchase/on long term lease, small, detached modern house, with complete lighting, heating, sanitary installations for family of three, preferably with furniture and fittings, with fair-sized garden, in quiet residential quarter within Concession/Settlement. Please quote terms c/o Trust Department, Kincheng Bank, 200 Kiangse Road. "1268

FOR SALE, four-storied house with central heating, hot and cold water system, steel windows, two bathrooms, garage, garden. In best part of French Concession. C. Madar & Co., Telephone 16090. Address 259 Kiangse Road. "1278

LARGE, seven-storied apartment building, central district. Lift service, central heating. Good investment. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. 391 Kiangse Road, Telephone 11169. 10372

FOR SALE or rent, two new houses, passage 27, Rue Corneille. Price $48,000 and $52,000. Rent $400 monthly (key money $5,000). Inquire on premises. "1218

WANTED vacant land in French Concession, preferably Petain or other first-class residential district. Consular title deed. Mow ½ to 2. Telephone 33373, evenings. 10386

FOR SALE. 2 attractive 5/6 roomed houses under construction in exclusive compound on Route Culty near Ferguson. de Becker Law & Estate Offices 262/4 Hamilton House. Telephone 16660. 10288

Rooms Without Board

COSY room in quiet, comfortable house, steam-heating, bus stops. 1, 9. Western district. Telephone 21764. "1302

FURNISHED room to let in modern apartment, for foreign bachelor. 378 Avenue du Roi Albert, Apartment 11, telephone 75646. "1326

TO LET nicely furnished room. Arcola heating. Single, responsible person only. 300 Cardinal Mercier. Telephone 70826. "1344

ROOM to let. In quiet family, central heating and all sanitary installations. Lane 37 Brenan Road, House 107, beside Jessfield Park. "1322

FURNISHED rooms, use kitchen, rental moderate. February 1. Route Dupleix, Passage 53, House 14, Apartment 2. "1319

NICE, steam-heated, three-roomed flat with hot/cold water. French Concession. Available February 1. Shanghai Realty Co., 110 Szechuen Road, 5th floor, Room 52. "1340

SOUTH room, quiet, in apartment for single gentleman. On view from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 1228 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 14. "1051

LARGE room, steamheating, all conveniences, no refugees. Telephone 74653. 421 Roi Albert, Intersavin Apartment 1A. "1296

ONE small room for single person and one big room, with all conveniences, telephone, bath, etc. 129 Avenue Haig (corner Avenue Foch) House 7. "1297

CENTRE Avenue Joffre, in apartment, large room to let, modern furniture. Details telephone 74781, between 12-2. "1318

LARGE, south, furnished room for responsible tenant or office. 150 Route des Soeurs, Estrella Apartment 1. "1311

TO LET immediately one or two rooms, well furnished, in Denis Apartment, most suitable for doctor's offices and residential quarter. Apply to Box 536, NCDN. 10334

ROOM with or without board. 303/14 Avenue Petain, telephone 78700. Bus 22. Washington Apartments. "1226

IN modern apartment one elegantly furnished room. All conveniences. Board optional. 1821A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 2. "1089

FURNISHED or unfurnished apartment wanted immediately, two or three large rooms, for British bachelor. Settlement preferred. Box 623, NCDN. "1248

UNFURNISHED two-roomed flat with bathroom and verandah. Private family. Hungjao district. Address Box 459, NCDN. "226

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy, refrigerator in good order. Reply with all particulars. Box 661, NCDN. "1332

WANTED secondhand Acme, ABC 6th codes. Apply room 406, Hongkong Bank Building, Bund. "1088

Dancing

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre, "998

Motor Cars and Cycles

1933 Chevrolet sedan, engine just overhauled, tyres, paint o.k. US$250. Telephone 17289. "1327

FIAT 508/C, model 1938, 12,000 miles only, practically as new. US$770 cash, owner leaving. Box 639, NCDN. "1285

FOR SALE. 1935 Buick four-door saloon, excellent condition throughout. US$675. Telephone 15633 or write Box 669, NCDN. "1347

FOR SALE. 1937 Ford V8, 85 h.p. four-door saloon. Excellent condition, mileage 18,000. For quick sale US$725. Telephone 16660 or write Box 668, NCDN. "1247

1931 Model Renault five-seater motor car, one gallon gasoline for 22 miles. Lately Overhauled. Moderate price. Telephone 20767 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. during office hours. 10397

WANTED motor-cycle. Full particulars including price, address Box 591, NCDN. "1161

FOR SALE: Nash Ambassador Six, 1939 model, brand-new, used only one month. At greatly reduced price. Complete with electric clock, air-conditioning apparatus, insurance and licence. Also four Goodrich tyres, size 7.00-16, almost new. Box 607, NCDN. "1217

1937 late model Dodge sedan, owner driven, excellent condition, mileage 12,000, for quick sale US$800. Telephone 77140 between 8 and 11 a.m. "1339

1934, 4-cylinder Citroen sedan, excellent condition and shape. Economical, steel roof, super comfort tyres. Quick sale price $3,500. No dealers. Telephone 72472, afternoon. "1248

WE buy and sell used cars and trucks, for best prices consult us. Auto Trading Co., 673 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17289-19351. "645

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10060

FOR SALE. 1938 Ford V8 de luxe Club coupe, 85 horse power. Five passengers. Excellent condition. Entirely owner-driven. Low mileage. Box 633, NCDN. 10362

$800 Essex sedan 1930 in good condition good tyres. Address Compagnie Optorg during office hours Tel. 84144. 10378

AUSTIN Ten Saloon 1939. 30 miles gallon, same as new, only 3000 miles, £200. Address Box 551, NCDN. 10349

1936 PONTIAC coach for quick sale, best condition, owner leaving. Telephone 70137, Apartment 96. "910

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. "10274

Wanted to Rent

THREE-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished, Western District. Reply giving full particulars to Box 657, NCDN. 10406

WANTED, one-roomed furnished apartment, down-town. Beginning February. M. Solomon, 138 Hamilton House. "1269

BRITON wants small house, Concession. Occupancy February/March. Best terms for transfer. Address Box 653, NCDN. "1313

WANTED from February, furnished apartment/house by American couple. Willing to pay highest price. Telephone 79023. "1337

QUIET couple desire one/two rooms, kitchen, bathroom attached. Locality: Bubbling/Avenue Roads. Box 663, NCDN. 5356

WILLING pay up to $10,000 key-money and rent in advance (but must be reasonable) for unfurnished/furnished house, Concession, even under construction. Box 609, NCDN. "1224

WANTED to rent, unfurnished house with garden, five-six rooms, two baths, available from February/March, French Concession. All particulars. Box 617, NCDN. 10396

WANTED to rent, apartment, not less than 4 preferably 5 or 6 rooms or house of 6 or more rooms, in western residential part of International Settlement; occupation soonest possible. Address Box 4966, NCDN. 10008

BACHELOR, British, requires three-roomed apartment, furnished west section French Concession, immediate occupation, prepared to pay good price. Telephone 78814. "1245

RESPONSIBLE foreigner, well connected, desires to rent, or take over, one or two-roomed self-contained flat in modern apartment building. Bubbling Well Road or vicinity preferred. Full particulars required. Box 567, NCDN. "1166

FOREIGNER seeks apartment or house. Willing to take furniture over and pay key-money. Telephone 74850. "1082

TWO/three-roomed apartment, flat or house in Broadway district, will pay reasonable key-money. Reply Post Office Box 987. "1030

THREE/four-roomed apartment, or flat, furnished or unfurnished, in central district. Please reply Post Office Box 2190. "1036

Unfurnished Apartments

FOR immediate occupation, three-roomed unfurnished apartment with modern conveniences, in a quiet, residential district, French Concession. No key-money. Address Box 660, NCDN. "1351

VERY nice, unfurnised two-roomed flat with bath and kitchen in the best part of the French Concession, rent $130, key-money $750. Small rooms $30 a month near Petain, bus 22, Route Kaufmann, Passage 80, House 28. Telephone 79268. "1218

UNFURNISHED flat to let, two rooms, bath, kitchen; light, heating, hot water. Great Western Road. Bus stop 14/2. Apply Mr. Greenwald, 159/14 Avenue Haig. "1295

COMFORTABLE, unfurnished, four-roomed apartments facing south, with bathroom, kitchen and pantry. Apply to 993 Avenue Joffre. "1185

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. "400

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 10028

Chinese Servants

HIGHLY recommended, excellent coolie-boy, can cook well, in English or American family. Address Box 669, NCDN. "1238

EXPERIENCED baby-amah required immediately. English recommendations preferred. Address Box 671, NCDN. 10410

POSITION wanted as cook-boy by northerner, highly recommended by former employer. Address Box 641, NCDN. "1291

WANTED by Englishwoman, experienced lady's amah, prepared to go N. China. Must have first class references. Box 675, NCDN.

WANTED immediately baby-amah for three months, only to take charge of small baby. Address Box 670, NCDN. 10410

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. "10808

HIGHLY recommended by foreigner cook-boy and wife. Telephone 74353. 10283

WANTED well-recommended cook-boy, English-American cooking. Reply Box 486, NCDN. 10308

Furnished Apartments

FOR occupation: one, three, four-roomed apartments and two-roomed flats, furnished/unfurnished. European Traders Co., 304 Kiangse Road, telephone 14547. "1220

THREE-roomed apartment up to date, best apartment house, down-town. Rent $250, furniture $3,000. Apply General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road. "1249

FURNISHED, one-roomed apartment, hall, kitchen, bathroom, servants' room. Immediate occupation. Telephone 33251, call Apartment 12. 10359

FIRST-CLASS, well-furnished five-roomed apartment, two bathrooms, kitchen, garage, verandah, garden, suitable for family or two to three bachelors. Rent $500 monthly. Box 598 or telephone 23836. "1198

Unfurnished Houses

HOUSE to let. On Route Edan, unfurnished six-roomed semi-detached modern house with small garden, two bathrooms, garage and servants' quarters. Arcola heating, screened throughout. Occupation February 1. Address Box 672, NCDN. 10411

TO LET: rooms, flats, apartments, houses in any district, Pacific Stamp Company, 879 Bubbling Well Road. "1217

Animals

AT stud. Pedigree pointer dog to approved bitch. No fee. Address Box 647, NCDN. "1309

FOR SALE, Persian kittens. Apply 475 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 88. "1335

URGENTLY required female Pekingese. Box 673, NCDN.

AT stud to approved bitches, pedigreed champion Pekingese-Alderbourne stock. Box 674, NCDN.

EXCELLENT pedigreed black cocker spaniel at stud. First choice of one pup. Telephone 71437. "10407

STRAYED from 107 Tunsin Road, grey male Alsatian, answering to "Harras", F. M. C. licence No. 643. Please communicate F. Rudloff, Telephone 20482 or H. Boysen, office telephone 18344, residence 59 Route Delastre. Reward $50. "1180

PONY insurance is obtainable on moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 10213

Medical

SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC

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Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia

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